





Rebels, Regimes Expect Change

Lisbon Coup Repercussions Felt in Africa

PARIS, April 26.—South African Prime Minister John Vorster said in Johannesburg today that the military coup d'etat in Portugal "underlined the uncertainty of our day" and "will affect us intimately."

But he said in a nationwide post-election victory broadcast that he did not expect yesterday's coup to disturb South Africa's good relations with Lisbon.

"The events in a friendly country once again underlined the uncertainty of our day. The change of government will affect us intimately, but at the same time I do not foresee that it will basically affect or disturb our relations," Mr. Vorster said.

On Wednesday, Mr. Vorster's National party scored its sixth consecutive general election victory.

In Salisbury, Rhodesia, Prime Minister Ian Smith said today he believed Rhodesia would continue its good relations with Portugal and its African territories.

of Mozambique, Angola and Portuguese Guinea.

"It is not Rhodesia's policy to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, and therefore, the political change in Lisbon is essentially a matter for the Portuguese," Mr. Smith said in a statement.

Portugal's colonial wars in Africa were a major factor leading to the revolt.

Rebel leaders in Portuguese Guinea welcomed the coup but announced they would step up their military action to liquidate the greatest number possible of enemy troops and accelerate the end of odious Portuguese colonialism.

In a broadcast monitored in Dakar, Senegal, the African independence party for Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC) congratulated the leaders of the coup for giving "the Portuguese people the opportunity to really free themselves of the burden of fascism and bring an end to the tragedy being played out by its sons on the fronts in our two countries," Guinea-Bissau said in the nationalist name for Portuguese Guinea.

The PAIGC radio station claimed that daily defeats and heavy loss of life suffered by Portuguese troops was at the root of the coup.

"It is no less evident that the Portuguese people expect their soldiers to bring about their main aspirations—namely, the total liquidation of Portuguese colonialism and the recognition of the rights of our people to independence," the radio said.

The Angolan nationalist leader, Holden Roberto, said in Kinshasa that he was not opposed to talks with Portugal's new regime and indicated that a negotiated settlement was possible.

But if Angolans had to seize independence by force, all Portuguese would be driven out of the territory, Mr. Roberto told the Zaire News Agency.

Mr. Roberto, the president of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, said that a federal system, with internal autonomy for the territory, was out of the question and that the situation demanded total independence.

Mr. Roberto said, however, that if white settlers were prepared to cooperate in the development of Angola, they would be welcome and their safety would be guaranteed.

In Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, the governor general today appealed for calm. A statement from Manuel Pimental dos Santos, the governor general, was hastily issued to replace an earlier communique which insisted that Premier Marcello Caetano had everything under control in Lisbon.

Both main cities, Lourenco Marques and the seaport of Beira, were reported calm today with troops and police on guard at strategic points, including the governor general's mansion.

Mozambique contains 302,328 square miles and has a population of about 5.5 million. Fewer than 500,000 are white. Angola has an area of 481,351 square miles and a population of about 5,000,000, of whom 300,000 are white. In Portuguese Guinea, with an area of 13,948 square miles, less than 10 percent of the population of about 800,000 is white.

European governments today adopted a wait-and-see attitude toward the coup.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said there would be no official comment today on the coup. "We have a healthy respect for other peoples' internal affairs," he said.

Spain, Denmark, Belgium and Sweden also refused official comment. Norwegian Premier Trygve Bratteli said in Oslo: "I am not a supporter of military plots or military juntas... but the takeover seems to be the only possible transition right now from a perennial dictatorship to something else."

In Moscow, Pravda said that the stated intention of the Portuguese people to hold general elections insured that the "rotten Caetano regime" was doomed.

Junta Sends Politicians to Island Exile

(Continued from Page 1)

checkpoints were reopened by Portuguese customs guards at the end of the afternoon.

At the same time, the junta, which has dismissed all governors in Portugal and in the overseas territories of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea, announced its first governmental appointments at the end of the afternoon.

New commanders also were named for the Lisbon military region, the para-military National Republican Guard, regular police and the customs and frontier police.

Two isolated shooting incidents—both apparently involving security policemen on the run—were reported by witnesses in downtown Lisbon.

In another incident, passersby in a Lisbon street spotted three security agents in a car. They stopped it and beat up the passengers who were finally taken away by an army unit. The crowd then set fire to the abandoned car.

Another fire in the building of Eusebio, an ultra-conservative newspaper that supported the deposed regime, was extinguished by firemen. A crowd earlier had attacked the paper and tried to burn it. Soldiers for what a junta spokesman said was his own protection.

March by 3,000

In the biggest Lisbon street demonstration since the coup, a crowd estimated at 3,000 persons gathered early in the evening in mid-town to march to the headquarters of the CDE, a loosely grouped socialist opposition movement which the Caetano regime had permitted to oppose it in parliamentary elections last year. The CDE later withdrew from the race.

"CDE Power to the People," said a banner carried by the crowds. "Victory, Socialism," another said.

The only armed forces personnel in sight were six military policemen in a jeep. The crowd appeared to be orderly.

In a press conference at an army base outside Lisbon, Gen. Spínola said that from now on the publication of news would be the responsibility of the newspapers themselves.

Asked by a Spanish journalist about future relations with Spain, Gen. Spínola replied: "I believe the new orientation to be imposed on Portuguese policy will much facilitate relations between Portugal and Spain."

Another newsman asked if the new government was thinking of any sort of negotiations with the guerrillas in Africa.

Gen. Spínola replied: "At this moment, we have no intention of entering into contact with the guerrillas."



Gen. Antonio de Spínola, head of the military junta, speaking to the Portuguese nation on television.

Gen. Spínola, the War Hero Who Ended Era in Portugal

By Bill Montgomery

NEW YORK, April 26 (NYT).—Since he returned from the beleaguered Portuguese colony of Guinea, to a hero's welcome in Lisbon 18 months ago, Gen. Antonio de Spínola has figured prominently in speculation about the country's future.

Although hardly a liberal, the 64-year-old cavalryman has been the prime mover in a month of debate and unrest that culminated in yesterday's coup against a firmly entrenched dictatorship.

Until two months ago, Gen. Spínola's career had been a military one. His fame paraded in Portugal's debilitating 13-year campaign against guerrillas in its African colonies. The dapper, daring officer became the nation's best-known soldier.

Then, on Feb. 22, his book, "Portugal and the Future," appeared in stores with the force of an explosion. In a country where political debate, and particularly debate about the colonial wars, had been stifled for decades, the establishment windows were suddenly thrown open.

Gen. Spínola argued that his country could not win militarily in Africa. He proposed a commonwealth arrangement in which

the colonies would have equal status with metropolitan Portugal.

"Sign of Authority"

Domestically, he advocated a freeing of Portugal's constricted, one-party political life but warned that liberalization could come only "in discipline and under the sign of firm authority."

The manifesto was hardly a severe breach with the gradualist policies of Premier Marcello Caetano, but it brought down the wrath of rightists. Gen. Spínola was dismissed from his post as deputy chief of staff of the army on March 14, to the accompaniment of unrest among young officers and brief demonstrations of popular support.

The general was born in Estremoz, in southern Portugal, on April 11, 1910. His father was an inspector general of finance in the 40-year dictatorship of the late Antonio Oliveira Salazar.

His career began at the nation's Military Academy in 1930. He fought as a volunteer with the fascist forces in the Spanish Civil War and received German training. During World War II he was an observer with the German Army in Russia.

In 1961, after a succession of staff jobs, he volunteered to serve in Angola, where guerrilla warfare was first beginning. A courageous officer who fought with his troops, he was promoted to colonel in 1963 and general in 1964. From 1964 to 1972, he was commander in chief and governor of Guinea, the West African colony.

On his return to Portugal, he was awarded the country's highest military decoration and the post of deputy chief of staff was especially created for him.

Gen. Spínola is known as a family man. Observers often call him Portugal's De Gaulle—a man of the right who can effect a divorce from colonialism without causing political chaos or a civil war.

British Free 2 Arabs Seized Carrying Arms

LONDON, April 26 (Reuters).—Two Yemeni Arabs detained at London Airport when weapons were found in their luggage will be allowed to continue on to Yemen tomorrow, official sources said today.

The sources said the two men, who arrived yesterday on a flight from Boston, would not be charged.

The officials gave no explanation of the decision by the director of public prosecutions.

Flow to West of Arab 'Petrodollars' Is Slower Than Expected

By Leonard Silk

(Second of two articles)

NEW YORK (NYT).—Hundreds of foreign banking, brokerage and investment institutions in financial centers all over the world are waiting for the big flood of "petrodollars" to come, but so far the flows of Arab money have been less than expected.

One reason for this is that the payments for oil from the big international oil companies have not yet reached the Middle East—oil-producing states in sizable amounts. Major oil companies such as Exxon, Mobil and Gulf normally pay their bills with checks of three to six months. The funds of the companies are thus piling up in the oil companies' own accounts. Bigger transfers will occur within the next few months.

A second reason for the limited visibility of the Arabs' new wealth so far is that a great deal of Arab money has been flowing to the Soviet Union, in payment for armaments furnished to Egypt and Syria. The Arabs—especially the Saudis—bankrolled the Egyptians and Syrians. The Russians have been eager to get dollars to meet their own external

obligations—especially to the Americans for the huge 1973 wheat deal.

Thus, Soviet supplies of weapons to Egypt and Syria were essentially paid for by higher oil prices charged in the West by the Arabs. The Saudis, Kuwaitis and Libyans have been shipping money to the Russians, who transhipped some of it back to the United States. European sources estimate that the Arab payments to the Russians have amounted to nearly \$5 billion.

Trade Growing

Models Eastern money is also being used in growing amounts to increase imports from Western Europe and Japan. In Europe, West Germany appears to be reaping the biggest gains in trade with the Arabs.

Much of money is likely to go for increasing imports of armaments from both the Soviet Union and the Western nations.

Thus far, the Arabs are taking their time in making long-range investment commitments. Prof. Ibrahim Oweiss of Georgetown University says that they "are studying all prospects and seeking to find on their own what investments are open to them."

Prof. Oweiss, a native of Egypt, feels that the Arabs are in no hurry because of the lag in collecting the oil funds due them; he suggests that the lag will last six or seven months more.

The greatest single share of Arab money seems to be going into the Eurodollar market—deposits in banks abroad—and into foreign exchange, especially West German marks.

For the time being, the Arabs are staying liquid. Such long-term investment as they have done in Europe has gone into gilt-edged securities in London and into West German bonds, and they have reportedly been buyers of gold. They have also parked millions in longer-term time deposits, ranging from three to 10 years. Unlike the Arabs, Venezuela—a beneficiary of the quadrupled oil price—has been a heavy buyer of United States treasuries.

Nervous About Dollar

The Arabs, American observers agree, are nervous about putting too much of their holdings into dollars. They have been asking Washington for guarantees against further devaluations, but

the Treasury has refused to give such guarantees. Some critics feel that the United States should be prepared to sell bonds to the Arabs, denominated in dollars or other Middle Eastern currencies, which would assure repayment without loss of value.

Even without guarantees, much of the Arab money goes into the Eurodollar market, which is likely to find its way to the United States anyway—directly by way of Europe—given the still dominant international role of the dollar and the size of the American capital market.

All countries that purchase oil are strapped for funds this year. The oil squeeze is intensifying the demand for Eurodollars by nations threatened with unpayable balance-of-payments deficits. Including both private and public borrowings, Eurodollar loans this year are forecast to total \$40 billion—about double last year.

The resource-poor developing countries, such as India, Bangladesh and Pakistan, have been thrown into desperate straits by the increased oil price and regard increased loans or aid from abroad as a life-and-death matter. And, more and more, it is

Arab money that borrowers will be taking.

Immediately, given the relatively moderate flow of Arab oil money and the heavy demands for funds, interest rates are being forced up. Although a bigger flow of Arab money into the capital markets is expected to ease interest rates next summer, not all money-market experts are confident that a timely adjustment will take place.

Now more than ever, such economists as Prof. Richard Cooper of Yale and Prof. Sidney Hill of Long Island University feel the world needs an international central bank to serve as a lender of last resort, should some major national financial institution crack. The danger is that, if there is no prompt bailout, there could be an extinguishment of money and credit that would bring depression in its wake.

Others believe that such fears are exaggerated and that the highly developed international money markets will automatically take care of the recycling of excess funds flowing to the Middle East states back into the normal channels of the world monetary system.



THE BATTLE OF GOLAN HEIGHTS—Special Syrian forces, trained in mountain climbing, advancing cautiously on Thursday toward dug-in Israeli positions on Mt. Hermon.

Israeli Wounded on 46th Day of Shelling

TEL AVIV, April 26 (AP).—Israel and Syria today exchanged artillery fire in the Israeli-held Golan Heights for the 46th straight day, the military command announced.

A communique said an Israeli soldier was wounded in artillery exchanges along the 40-mile front with Syria. The Syrians also directed artillery fire at Israeli positions on Mount Hermon during the night, the Israeli communique said.

In Beirut, the leftist newspaper As Safir said the Soviet Union has agreed to meet "all Syria's arms needs" for the fighting on the Golan front.

The newspaper quoted Syrian diplomatic sources as saying Syria also has agreed to let Syria postpone payment of a debt of more than \$1 billion for 12 years. Among new types of arms Syria

has been receiving are SAM-9 anti-aircraft missiles with multiple warheads.

Minesweeping at Canal

CAIRO, April 26 (UPI).—U.S. Navy helicopters have completed sweeping Port Said harbor at the northern end of the Suez Canal and Lake Timsah, straddling the waterway in the central sector at Ismailia, an American spokesman said today.

Sadat Drops Libyan Office From Cabinet

CAIRO, April 26 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat dropped the Libyan Affairs portfolio and created a Sudan Affairs Ministry in a reshuffled cabinet under his premiership.

An official announcement released through the Middle East News Agency yesterday said that Mr. Sadat named a new 36-member cabinet and retained the premiership which he has held since March of last year.

Political circles said the absence of a Libyan affairs minister from the new cabinet is further evidence that the plan for a union of Egypt and Libya is virtually dead. The ministry was created last year.

Relations between Egypt and Libya, severely strained by Libyan opposition to Mr. Sadat's Middle East peace policies, reached a new low this week following Egyptian charges of Libyan involvement in an armed attack on the technical military academy in Cairo.

First Step in Plot

Egyptian authorities said the attack was to have been the first step in a plot to overthrow Mr. Sadat.

The Middle East News Agency said today that the group that attacked the academy had prepared plans for a back-up operation in the port city of Alexandria.

The agency said the information came from Mohammed Abdel Kader, one of 75 extremists arrested since the academy attack and presently under interrogation.

According to the agency, Mr. Kader said that in the event the academy attack failed, the group "planned to attack vital installations in Alexandria, take hostages and hold them until our detained members were released."

The agency gave no other details.

Meanwhile, the Libyan government decided to suspend its annual \$46-million subsidy to Egypt. The Cairo newspaper Al Akhbar said today.



KEEPING POSTED—Egyptian vander selling 3-day-old copy of the Paris-based International Herald Tribune to U.S. Navy sailors at the Suez Canal port of Ismailia.

Kissinger Says Watergate Does Not Affect U.S. Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

lean positions on nuclear weapons.

He also said that possible Russian support for a Syrian-Israeli disengagement also would be discussed.

Mr. Kissinger told newsmen that he was hopeful that the Russian position on nuclear weapons was "close cooperation with several countries," including Syria.

With respect to the possibility of an early cease-fire between Syrian and Israeli forces on the Golan front, Mr. Kissinger said: "As I have said before, I am not sure that we can complete the negotiations on this trip. There are many more uncertain factors in the negotiations with Syria than there were in the Egyptian negotiations."

Russians could play "a constructive role" in disengagement talks. He rejected suggestions that the Russians, by their continued armaments shipments to Syria, had been obstructing U.S. efforts to obtain peace.

He characterized the arms shipments as simply reflecting Moscow's "close cooperation with several countries," including Syria.

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Life Terms Upheld For Three Americans

ANKARA, April 26 (Reuters).—An appeals court here today confirmed life sentences imposed on three U.S. citizens—two women and a man—for smuggling 100 kilograms of hashish into Turkey.

They are painter Robert Hubbard, 25, San Diego; Joanne McDonald, 28, of Coos Bay, Ore.; and Kathryn Zenz, 27, of Lancaster, Wis. They were not present at today's 10-minute hearing. In their unanimous verdict, the five judges said that all the evidence confirmed that "they are completely guilty."

23 Jailed in Greece

ATHENS, April 26 (Reuters).—An Athens court martial has sentenced 23 Greeks to prison terms of up to five years for violating martial-law provisions, it was announced today.

Lower House In Bonn Votes Abortion Law

Controversial Bill Adopted, 247-233

By John M. Goshko

BONN, April 26 (WP).—The German parliament today approved a controversial law making it legal for any woman to obtain an abortion during the first three months of pregnancy.

This action by the lower house, the Bundestag, followed almost four years of public debate that had made the question of abortion law reform one of the most divisive issues in West Germany.

The new law would supersede a century-old statute that defined interruption of pregnancy as a criminal offense except in cases where the mother's life was endangered.

Stormy Debate

Today's vote followed a stormy 21-hour debate witnessed by unusually large crowds in the parliamentary visitors' gallery. For the actual vote, all the political parties freed their deputies from party discipline to enable them to vote according to their conscience.

In the end, the law passed by 14 votes. The tally was 247 for, 233 against and nine abstentions.

Most of the negative votes came from the opposition Christian Democrats, who have strong ties to the Catholic Church, which vehemently opposed the law.

However, the opposition also cut across party lines, with negative votes being cast by some deputies from the own government parties: Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democrats and the Liberal Free Democrats. Two members of Mr. Brandt's cabinet, Justice Minister Gerhard Jahn and Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl, voted against the bill.

On the other side, the reform had been championed by progressive women's organizations, with the backing of many men and women prominent in cultural and public affairs. A supporter of reform, novelist Günter Grass, revealed in an interview made public today that he is leaving the Catholic Church because of the hierarchy's attitude on abortion.

Today's Bundestag vote was not the final parliamentary hurdle for the new law. It must still be voted on by the upper house, the Bundesrat, where the Christian Democrats have a 21-20 majority.

Should the Bundesrat refuse to approve the bill, its objection could only be overcome by an absolute majority of the 46-member Bundestag. That would require 249 votes—two more than the measure received today.

Nixon May Keep Tapes

(Continued from Page 1)

racy and authenticity of the transcripts.

The officials also said Mr. Nixon is considering some form of public appeal for acceptance of his position and for rescinding his innocence of any wrongdoing. The possibility of a nationwide television address on Monday was reportedly raised when Mr. Nixon and his chief of staff, Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., cruised on the Potomac River last night aboard the White House yacht Sequoia.

The Judiciary Committee chairman, Rep. Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., has said several times in the last week that he and the committee would "emphatically" reject transcripts rather than the tape recordings.

The suggestions being made at the White House today were that Mr. Nixon would seek public support for the "transcripts" as an offer of transcripts authenticated in some way.

Pan Am Crashes Draw U.S. Probe

WASHINGTON, April 26 (UPI).—The government today ordered "a special in-depth inspection" of flight operations at Pan American World Airways where four plane crashes in nine months have claimed 290 lives.

Federal Aviation Administrator Alexander Butterfield said the inspection "will begin immediately and will cover such areas as pilot training, operation procedures, pilot supervision, pilot scheduling" as well as other areas.

A Pan Am spokesman said "We welcome the investigation and will cooperate fully."

Mr. Butterfield's action followed the crash of a Pan Am jetliner on April 23 on the island of Bali, in which 107 persons died. On Jan. 30, another Pan Am jetliner crashed while attempting a landing at Pago Pago, Samoa, killing 101 persons.

A third Pan Am jet—a cargo plane—crashed at Boston's Logan Airport, Nov. 3, 1973, killing three persons. Last July 22, 79 persons died when a Pan Am jet crashed on takeoff at Tahiti.

4 Die in Chest

BERGAMO, Italy, April 26 (AP).—Four children aged 4 to 10 were found dead in a wooded chest after they had been missing for 24 hours, the police reported today. They said the children, two brothers and a sister and a friend, may have been playing and locked themselves inside.

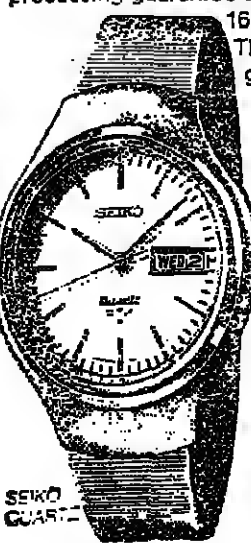
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# House Since Oil Embargo Ended Americans Relaxing Efforts To Conserve Fuel, Electricity

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—Americans are relaxing their efforts to save energy now that the visible signs of the Arab oil embargo have vanished.

A nationwide survey by the Associated Press found evidence of increased use of energy throughout the nation since the middle of March: more auto traffic and higher speeds, rising toll-road receipts, declining use of mass transit, and greater use of electricity.

Asked about the AP survey's results, William Simon, former federal energy chief, said in New York Wednesday that the nation was headed for further energy trouble if the survey were accurate.

The Treasury secretary-designate emphasized that "conservation has to be a way of life." The end of the embargo did not mean an end to the energy crisis, he said.

**Traffic Monitored**

The energy office has been monitoring traffic to see what people would do once the lines of gasoline stations disappeared. People are going back to their old driving habits, said John Sawhill, who replaced Mr. Simon as administrator of the Federal Energy Office.

Ant-Berry Building, an official of the Connecticut Emergency

## Road Toll Prop Traced in U.S. To Speed Curbs

WASHINGTON, April 26 (UPI)—Gilding the nationwide toll-road speed limit as a contributing factor, energy chief John Sawhill said today that the highway death toll dropped 25 percent in March compared to March, 1973.

March was the first month that all 50 states observed the 55-mph limit. An estimated 3,101 persons were killed in March, compared to 4,263 for March, 1973, Mr. Sawhill said.

## Study in U.S. Links Stroke To Smoking

BOSTON, April 26 (AP)—Middle-aged men who smoke more than a pack of cigarettes a day are six times more likely to have strokes than nonsmokers of the same age, regardless of any other risk factors, researchers say.

An 18-year study of 5,184 men and women found that heavy cigarette smoking was a significant contributor to the risk in men of a most common kind of stroke—atherothrombotic brain infarction.

Results of the study, part of the long-range Framingham heart study of the Boston University Medical Center, were presented Wednesday in San Francisco at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Neurology.

**25-Year Study.**

The Framingham heart study served the health of thousands of Framingham residents and is credited with isolating many of the risk factors of heart disease and stroke, such as smoking and fatty diets.

The study, profiling the stroke-prone person, found that during the 16 years 1,186 participants died of stroke. Atherothrombotic brain infarction, in which part of the brain dies because arteries supplying blood to it are blocked, was the most common type of stroke found in the study, accounting for 57 percent of the total.

The researchers said that about all incidents of this type of stroke were equal for men and women, but predominated in women older than 65 and in males 45 to 54. High blood pressure was the major contributor for both sexes, they said, but heavy cigarette smoking also was significant in males.

**45 to 54: Danger**

"Among men, the impact of cigarette smoking is strongest and significant in... ages 45 to 54," the report said. "This effect wanes with increasing age in men and is not significant in women in any age group."

However, the study noted that the overall stroke risk in general for heavy smokers in some cases might be lower than for non-smokers.

If the heavy smoker has normal blood pressure, no diabetes and low blood cholesterol, his stroke risk can be lower than that of a nonsmoker who has high levels of the other risk factors, the researchers said.

The mechanism by which smoking contributes to strokes is "unknown," Thomas Dawber, one of the researchers, said in an interview. He theorized that smoking could in some way contribute to plugging arteries with fats, or it could have an abnormal effect upon clotting blood in the vessels.

**Canadian Strike Ends**

OTTAWA, April 26 (AP)—A two-week-old Canadian mail strike that cost the post office an estimated \$900,000 daily was settled today, mediator Eric Taylor announced.

Office, said: "Consistent citizens have gone back to their old gut-thrusting ways, people driving at the old speeds, one person in a car, the car pools having broken up."

The increase in auto use was reflected on several toll roads.

West Virginia Turnpike traffic for the first eight days of April was reported down about 1 percent from a year ago. It had been down 4.1 percent in the first three months of 1974.

**Receipts for Connecticut toll roads on Sunday, Feb. 3, were \$31,549—55 percent below a year ago. But receipts for Sunday, April 14, were \$52,671—down only 3 percent from the year before.**

**Speeding Tickets**

And the police in several states said the number of speeding citations was up.

"Since they no longer have to wait in line for gas, they feel they should no longer have to go slow," said Chief Will Bachhofer of the Washington State Patrol. He said troopers issued 2,992 tickets in the first week of April this year, compared with a weekly average in 1973 of 1,480.

"They're going wild again. They're just flying out there," said Capt. John Timmerman of the South Carolina Highway Patrol, which issued 10,280 speeding tickets in February and 13,446 in March.

The use of mass transit increased during the height of the energy shortage, but the AP survey showed ridership was falling off now.

The Mass Transit Authority of Baltimore said bus ridership picked up about 25 percent in mid-February but now is only 7 percent above 1973 levels.

"The Norfolk, Va., transit system said its ridership increased 13.7 percent in January over 1973, rose 12.3 percent in February, but went up only six-tenths of 1 percent in March.

Electric utilities across the nation also said conservation efforts appeared to be declining, but they said Americans still are not using the amount of electricity they would normally—an increase of about 6 percent a year.

The Edison Electric Institute in New York said national electricity use during the first three months of the year generally stayed at or below last year's rate of consumption. For some weeks the amount used dropped more than 10 percent below 1973. But there was a 4.1 percent increase nationally with the week ending March 30, a 1.1 percent increase the next week, a decrease of 2 percent the week ending April 13 and an increase of seven-tenths of 1 percent last week.

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The Edison Electric Institute in New York said national electricity use during the first three months of the year generally stayed at or below last year's rate of consumption. For some weeks the amount used dropped more than 10 percent below 1973. But there was a 4.1 percent increase nationally with the week ending March 30, a 1.1 percent increase the next week, a decrease of 2 percent the week ending April 13 and an increase of seven-tenths of 1 percent last week.



WHO'S WALKING WHOM?—3-year-olds in Miami.

## Miss Hearst's Fiancé Calls Her Remarks Meaningless

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26 (AP)—Whatever Patricia Hearst says or does while she is with the Symbionese Liberation Army "doesn't mean a damn thing," her fiancé says.

Steven Weed, 26, whom Miss Hearst called her "ex-fiancé," a

"clown" and a "sexist pig" in a tape recording received Wednesday, said in an interview yesterday. "It would be absolutely foolish of me to take that kind of rejection in a personal way, and the same goes for her family."

"The only thing we're concerned about is her safety," Mr. Weed said.

"All I am really trying to point out to people is that whatever she does, whatever she says, as long as she's in the custody of these people, it really doesn't mean a damn thing as far as what Patty really is, and as far as what she really wants to do."

Miss Hearst, 30, whom the SLA claims to have kidnapped on Feb. 4, called her father the "pig" in the latest tape, denied she had been brainwashed and said she was a member of the "people's army."

Speaking of her statements on the tape, Mr. Weed said: "Now that may be simple coercion. It may be just some severe form of disorientation so that she thinks this is the only way she's going to get out of this."

Her father, San Francisco Examiner editor and president Randolph Hearst, said Wednesday he still believes his daughter has been brainwashed.

Miss Hearst, who is wanted on a \$500,000 material-witness warrant in the April 15 robbery of a San Francisco bank, said on the tape she participated in the holdup willingly.

In another development, two young women activists appeared under subpoena yesterday before a federal grand jury which is investigating that bank robbery. Four alleged SLA members have been charged in connection with it. U.S. Attorney James Browning Jr. declined to comment on how Miss Hearst's latest declaration might affect the jury's investigation.

**Police Revise 'Zebra' Search**

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26 (AP)—Police Chief Donald Scott said yesterday that police are pressing the manhunt in the so-called "Zebra" slayings and have developed new tactics that conform to a court order against wholesale street questioning.

"There will be no lessening of our efforts to apprehend the Zebra killer or killers," Chief Scott told reporters. "As a matter of fact, prior to the request for a temporary restraining order, we had been developing and have implemented new tactics which involve additional personnel."

He did not describe the tactics. Meanwhile, Inspector Charles Eames, who heads the investigation into the random street slayings of 12 whites, said he expects the city to appeal the federal court order prohibiting the stop-and-search tactics in which about 600 black men had been stopped.

**House Approves Space Budget**

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## Soviet Radar Tracks Ships From Space

Polaris Surveillance Held Aim of System

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, April 26 (WP)—The Soviet Union has orbited radar-carrying satellites that can monitor surface ship traffic around the globe, intelligence sources believe.

The Soviet space program is understood to have put at least eight, and as many as 10, radar satellites into orbit in the last four years, each one an improvement over the other.

The United States has put no radar satellites into orbit, at least partly because of U.S. confidence in the reconnaissance satellites that photograph military activity around the earth.

**Six-Week Life Span**

Intelligence sources believe the Soviet radar satellites still are experimental, operating for only six weeks at a time and only over the Indian Ocean and the Baltic Sea.

Most space experts believe the Soviet radar satellite program seeks to detect Polaris submarines under the seas. One possible way of doing this would be to use orbiting infrared radar stations to track a submarine's heat wake.

The last of the radar satellites is identified as Cosmos-626, which was launched from Tyuratam in the Soviet Union Dec. 27, 1973. The satellite was rocketed into an orbit as high as 163 miles above the earth, where it stayed until Feb. 12.

**Separates in Space**

On that date, Cosmos-626 "separated" from its parent, one of which was fired by its own rocket engine into a higher orbit. The North American Air Defense Command identified this part of the satellite as "an object of Cosmos-626," saying that it rocketed to an altitude of 614 miles.

The second part of the satellite stayed in the lower orbit, falling into the atmosphere and breaking up from atmospheric friction on March 22.

Intelligence experts believe that the part of Cosmos-626 that went into the higher orbit was the power supply for the orbital radar. Sources believe the power for the radar was supplied by the radioactive heat of Polonium-210, an isotope and an extremely active source of radioactive heat.

By means of an efficient but costly thermoelectric mechanism, it can be converted into as much as 2,000 kilowatts of electricity, enough to operate a radar set in orbit that could scan surface ships and even identify them according to shape and size.

**Two Seasons**

There are two seasons here, nine months of winter, with frequent 100-to-150-mile-an-hour rains, and summer, when the islands are gripped in fog.

Yet the island inhabitants are friendly and happy, seemingly oblivious to their bleak surroundings.

Travelers from Russian, French, German, Japanese, Spanish, Polish, Norwegian, Cuban, Portuguese, Dutch and dozens of other fleets fishing the rich Grand

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WASHINGTON, April 26 (UPI)—A federal official nominated by President Nixon to one of the Democratic seats on the Federal Communications Commission asked yesterday that his nomination be withdrawn from consideration after it was disclosed that he had offered to use his office to help re-elect Mr. Nixon.

The official, Luther Holcomb, was appointed the vice-chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission by President Johnson in 1965 and to a second term by President Nixon in 1969.

Mr. Holcomb said in a letter to Mr. Nixon that he was requesting that his nomination be withdrawn because of "the confusion that has arisen regarding my party loyalties."

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**Air Force Drops 'JAP' Acronym**

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—An Air Force division has dropped the use of the acronym "JAP" in its reports, Sen. Hiram Fong, R-Hawaii, announced yesterday.

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A spokesman for the Air Force said the Judge Advocate General's Division, which checks contracts for legal sufficiency, was the only division to use the abbreviation, "JAN," he said.

**Airline Office Burns**

AMSTERDAM, April 26 (Reuters)—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the Rotterdam offices of the Indonesian airline Garuda last night.



GOING AHEAD—Cutting machine at work this week in tunnel which is being constructed under Dover cliffs to give workmen access to the point at which they will start work later this year on the Channel tunnel between Folkestone and Calais.

## How a Bleak Island Paradise Keeps the French Way of Life

By Charles Hillinger

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON ISLANDS, April 26.—What are 6,000 Frenchmen doing on two small barren, treeless, wind-swept islands off the icy coast of Newfoundland?

They're selling tax-free whisky to smugglers from throughout the world—to smugglers from both sides of the Iron Curtain.

"But sir, remember we are not the smugglers. We are gentlemen, for God's sake, in a legal business," insisted Francis Leroux, 53, a leading merchant of the remote French territory.

Over a Pernod at the Lie de France Hotel on St. Pierre, Mr. Leroux explained:

"We are selling the booze. That's all. The ones buying it have the trouble getting it in on the other side, wherever that might be. But that is their concern, not ours."

St. Pierre and Miquelon are the last places in North America still flying the French tricolor. This little-known archipelago consists of three principal islands, St. Pierre, about 5-by-3 miles, Miquelon and Langlade, each 12 miles long and 6 miles at the widest. There also are 10 islets.

Only St. Pierre, with 5,500 people and Miquelon, with 500, are inhabited. The islands lie 12 miles off Newfoundland in the Atlantic.

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## F.D. Vernor Dies, Wrote the Music For 'Sigma Chi'

By Charles Hillinger

DETROIT, April 26 (AP)—F. Dudley Vernor, 81, who wrote the music for "The Sweetheart of Sigma Chi," 63 years ago, died here Tuesday.

Mr. Vernor was a student at Michigan's Albion College when he composed the fraternity song. He wrote "Sweetheart" in 1911 to mark a fraternity reunion on the campus.

The songwriter recalled that Byron Stokes, a Sigma Chi fraternity brother, wrote the lyrics on a spring afternoon during class.

"I sat down and plunked away at the keyboard and within an hour I jotted down a melody which was to become 'The Sweetheart of Sigma Chi,'" he said.

He was the organist and director of music at the Metropolitan Methodist Church in Detroit for 33 years until his retirement in 1957.

**Richard Huelsenbeck**

LOCARNO, Switzerland, April 26 (Reuters)—Richard Huelsenbeck, 81, a German-born doctor, writer and psychoanalyst, who helped found the Dadaist literary and artistic movement during World War I, died last Saturday at Minsin near here after a long illness, friends said today. He was cremated at a private funeral ceremony Tuesday.

**Rock Star's Widow Dies**

LOS ANGELES, April 26 (AP)—Pamela Morrison, 27-year-old widow of rock music star Jim Morrison, has been found dead of an apparent drug overdose, the police said here today. Mr. Morrison, the star of "The Doors" rock group, died in Paris in 1971 of an apparent heart attack.

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## 'Seed Money' for Peace

President Nixon's request for \$800 million in foreign aid for the Middle East, divided among Israel, Egypt and Jordan, with a "contingency fund" that may be intended for Syria, has been variously described. Mr. Nixon called his whole foreign aid package of \$5.18 billion the minimum investment which the United States could make "to maintain the present degree of international equilibrium and advance our efforts to construct a durable peace with prosperity." Some, like Sen. Fulbright, question the whole assistance program abroad; others, referring specifically to the Middle East allocations, call them a "balancing act." But the most ridiculous reaction is that which calls the Mideast portion of the package, pejoratively, an attempt to "buy peace."

It is ridiculous because, if a rational and durable peace could be purchased in the Middle East for twice \$800 million it would be the best bargain the United States had ever made. It is also ridiculous because such a peace cannot be bought, and both President Nixon and Mr. Kissinger know that as well as their critics. The whole American experience in exporting cash and goods to help foreign countries proves that neither peace nor friendship are purchasable commodities; that the real service of foreign aid is to provide, in a phrase very popular among American foundations, "seed money," in the hope that some tangible benefits may result for the recipient, and some intangibles flow back to the sender.

In the present case, the distribution of funds in the Middle East gives a concrete measure of the at least relative objectivity of the United States in its efforts to mediate the Middle East conflict.

And that is a worthy goal. It certainly does not imply an abandonment of Israel, as a viable national community, with legitimate security requirements. But at the same time it refutes a notion cherished by Arab radicals in spite of the American stand in the 1956 crisis: that Washington has no interest in Israel's neighbors, and is willing to issue blank checks to Israel itself.

Such a demonstration, through foreign aid, would not buy peace, but it could advance the prospects of peace. And that, for the short haul, is one of the most urgent tasks of American policy, and objectives of foreign assistance. It does not, of course, go to the roots of the deeper problem of economic relations between the haves and the have-nots in the world, the subject which has engaged the present special session of the UN. As yet, little positive purpose. Secretary-General Waldheim's intervention in the prolonged debate, urging action by the UN before the session on raw materials adjourns, was a sharp reminder that this broad problem has its own urgencies, to which the American foreign aid programs must soon be adjusted. But for Congress, the Middle East is an immediate need, a "house on fire" that must be saved. Its own actions in that area cannot wait upon the creation of an international approach to the global crisis.

## France's Election Battle

Rapidly and unexpectedly, the presidential campaign in France has opened the possibility of a fundamental change in the country's political future. After 18 years of one-man and one-party domination under Gen. de Gaulle and his successor, President Pompidou, a serious double challenge to continued Gaullist rule has been mounted from left and right.

Socialist François Mitterrand, who obtained a 45 percent vote against De Gaulle in 1965, has been gaining support with a middle-of-the-road approach that has brought reproving murmurs from his Communist allies. The Communists and all other significant left and center-left candidates have withdrawn from the race, opening the possibility of his winning more than 50 percent of the votes, which would mean election in the first round of polling on May 5.

At the same time, Jacques Chaban-Delmas, a former prime minister under President Pompidou, has been losing ground to his chief competitor on the center-right, Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the conservative leader of the Gaullist-allied Independent Republicans.

"Change without risk" is the slogan that may propel Mr. Giscard d'Estaing into second place in the May 5 voting and even make him the favorite against Mr. Mitterrand in the two-candidate second-round runoff if no candidate wins a majority in the first round.

Despite his unpopularity among traditional Gaullists and a general conviction that his conservative views would make him a less effective candidate against Mr. Mitterrand in the second round, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's performance already is bringing pledges of Gaullist runoff support.

A few left-wing Gaullists have announced a preference for Mr. Mitterrand over either of

the chief center-right candidates. Although these announcements represent only a handful of votes, they reflect the growing feeling in France that something fundamental is happening.

Mr. Mitterrand's election would of course bring the most radical change, despite his moderate campaign. It would give France its first Communist ministers since 1947 and bring a period of political instability, with new parliamentary elections and, probably, a flight of capital.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing undoubtedly would try to build a broad center coalition and might lose significant Gaullist support in the process. A gradual political realignment might well be the result, with Gaullist strength waning and the moribund center parties resuming their role as the arbiters of French politics.

But even a victory by Mr. Chaban-Delmas would probably mean an end of the Gaullist era as known in the past. The fact that he is only able to win about 25 percent of the vote in current polls reveals to all the limited support of the Gaullist party, now that De Gaulle and Mr. Pompidou are gone. It remains the biggest party, but unable any longer to govern alone. If need be.

All the main candidates are fighting for middle-of-the-road support and, in foreign policy, that means endorsing a united Europe and friendship with the United States. Their personal inclinations also favor this policy. But Mr. Mitterrand would have difficulty carrying his Communist allies in that direction. Mr. Chaban-Delmas or Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, in contrast, would undoubtedly make Paris an easier partner in the Western alliance than France has been during most of the last 16 years.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Overtake in Portugal

Idealistic Portuguese Army officers, determined to restore democracy at home and peace to the African territories, appear to have succeeded—on their second attempt in five weeks—in overthrowing Premier Marcello Caetano's authoritarian government. The National Junta of Salvation, as the rebel force calls itself, promises to govern the country only until elections can be held for an assembly that will write a new, democratic constitution.

A break in the surface solidarity of armed forces support for the wars to put down black freedom fighters in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau became inevitable when Portugal's most popular soldier came home from four years in Africa to declare that military victories could not be attained. Gen. Antonio de Spínola warned in a book that the wars were only isolating Portugal from friends and allies and impoverishing the country.

The abortive rising of some army units after the dismissal in March of Gen. Spínola and his superior from Portugal's two top

military posts indicated how deeply the forces had been affected by Spínola's warnings and by his advocacy of self-determination for the African territories and their possible federation as equal states with the mother country. The new junta's first declaration, promising peace among Portuguese "of all creeds and races," reflects exactly the spirit of Gen. Spínola's rhetoric.

If the junta—said to include both Gen. Spínola and Gen. Francisco de Costa Gomes, who was dismissed with him last month—can carry out its program it will lift a great load from a NATO alliance constantly embarrassed by a member government that practiced repression at home and pursued colonial wars in Africa.

Of far greater importance, the junta promises to render justice to black majorities in the African territories and restore freedom to Portuguese who have never really known it since the beginning of the dictatorship of the late Antonio de Oliveira Salazar over 40 years ago.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

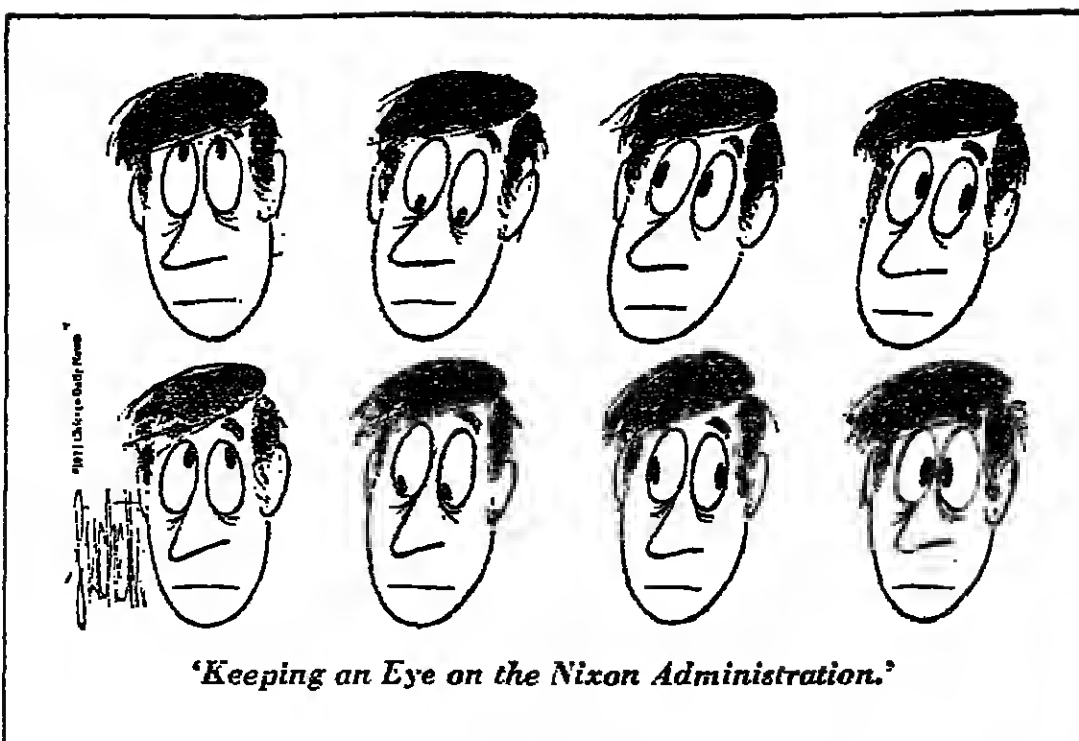
April 27, 1899

WASHINGTON—There were many signs today that President McKinley and his advisers are much disturbed by the situation of affairs in the Philippines. Gen. Miles was in consultation with the President and the secretaries of war and of the navy about it and it is virtually admitted that the proposal to call for the 35,000 volunteers authorized by the Army reorganization bill passed by the last Congress was under discussion.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 27, 1924

PARIS—Anyone who has been in France for any length of time realizes that the country has been working with all its might since the Armistice to recover economically. France emerged from the war with more than 14 million of its able-bodied men killed and nearly five million acres of its farming land badly damaged. In spite of this, its economic position is now better than that of any other continental participant in the war.



## The Kissinger-Jackson Row

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The Kissinger-Jackson row over how to negotiate a strategic military arms agreement with the Soviet Union illustrates what happens here when a President loses the confidence of the people and politicians begin scrambling to succeed him.

For centuries the nations have been trying unsuccessfully to bring the weapons of war under control, and it is obvious now that nobody in Washington or in Moscow has any clear answer to the problem. Therefore, attempts to minimize the danger of one more round in the arms race require at least some confidence in the good faith and integrity of the negotiators.

But, in the present poisonous atmosphere of suspicion in Washington, there is very little confidence in the good faith of anybody in the White House, the Congress or the press. Men speak an act, but their words and actions are not taken straight but searched for some other hidden motive.

### Tragic Element

The suspicion is often justified, but there is an element of tragedy in all this, for the atmosphere of doubt in Washington is now beginning to spread beyond Watergate and politics to policy, not only to the President and the cast of characters in the political scandals, who are the men of the past, but to people like Jackson and Kissinger, who may have more to say about the future and the policy of arms control than anybody else.

The main thing about this is that Kissinger and Jackson are now involved in a public row about the control of nuclear weapons, and how this fundamental question should be negotiated with the Soviet Union, but have never really talked out their

differences in private before they differed with one another in public.

This is very odd. They are both intelligent and knowledgeable men, and know that the control of arms has reached a critical point with Moscow. Mr. Jackson wants a comprehensive agreement with the Russians on arms control, which Mr. Kissinger also wants but thinks he cannot get.

Therefore, Mr. Kissinger is willing to do the best he can to keep the talks going. What, he said, if we added to all our present difficulties at home and the Middle East the demands of Sen. Jackson and a return to the confrontations of the cold war. Why argue about the number of missiles? People are killed by nuclear warheads and not by the missiles themselves, so we have to avoid 20,000 missiles with multiple warheads by the end of the 1970s, and slow down the arms race as best we can.

Jackson insists that we draw the line with the Soviet Union now—force an agreement for a major reduction of arms—demand that the Soviet Union agree to the emigration of 100,000 Soviet citizens a year, not only the aggrieved Jews but the dissidents from the Ukraine and the Baltic states and the other Soviet nationalities as well.

Now is the time, Jackson says, to be tough. Now is the time, says Kissinger, to be careful. You can make a good case either way, and the issues are so complicated and so grave and even dangerous that it is hard to understand why these two men do not talk out the controversy in private before they throw it into the headlines of the world.

Jackson is now charging in public that the President and the secretary of state are rushing into a compromise arms agreement because the President

is in trouble at home and needs to give the impression of an agreement with the Soviet Union on arms, even if, as Jackson believes, it is a fake.

The administration denies this in public and suggests in private that Jackson is really running for president on an anti-Soviet, pro-labor and pro-Israel platform. Probably there is some truth in this both ways, but not much.

We are in terrible trouble in Washington these days, but we have not really declined to the point that the administration would fiddle with the security of the Republic in order to pick up a few conservative votes in the House and Senate against the impeachment and conviction of the President. On other issues, maybe, but on strategic arms, the balance of power in the world, and the future safety of the nation, certainly not.

### Believe the Worst

Similarly, Jackson may be running for the presidency, but again not by proposing policies that would help him at the expense of the nation. But in the present mood of this city, everybody tends to believe the worst in what men say and do. This is the tragedy of Watergate for everybody, and nobody knows it better than Kissinger and Jackson.

What is intolerable is that they do not discuss their honest differences. After all, Kissinger's success rests on the fact that, as an outsider he won the confidence of Richard Nixon, Chou En-lai in China, of President Sadat in Egypt, Golda Meir in Israel, and the elders of the Congress of the United States.

It is odd that he has not managed to do the same with Jackson, who in the end is not likely to reach the White House by arguing for a return to the confrontations of the cold war.

## Superpower Games in Egypt

By C. L. Sulzberger

THIRD ARMY, EGYPT—The helicopter which brought me to Egypt's Third Army was a Russian Mi-6. The major artillery pieces are Russian 122- and 155-mm. guns. The standard armor comprises Russian T-55 and T-62 tanks. The infantry's principal automatic weapon is the Russian Kalashnikov.

When glimpsing these facts further and one appreciates what a momentous decision it was for President Anwar Sadat to announce that Egypt would no longer depend for military equipment on the Soviet Union alone. The ultimate implication is plain: Slowly the United States will be asked to move in as the main substitute supplier.

Not that this was Sadat's immediate intention. He hoped simply to avoid relying wholly on Moscow's goodwill, thus becoming subject to the blackmail. But things don't go by easy stages in this part of the world and the Kremlin caught the message. It is already tightening the screws on Egypt before the United States can even begin to help.

### Plea Spurned

It has spurned Sadat's plea to defer the scheduled installment or payment for Soviet arms already furnished. It has failed to send promised MiG-23 aircraft or vital spare parts. It has choked off economic commodities unless Egypt pays hard cash it doesn't possess. Already tea and sugar are strictly rationed here.

Moscow obviously realizes the immensity of its loss to Washington in terms of influence in this key to the Arab and Mediterranean world. Now it is fighting back by subversion, propaganda and economic pressure. It doesn't like the thought that all its costly investment has gone down the drain.

For decades Cairo's Middle Eastern prestige has been rivaled by that of Baghdad, often in partnership with Damascus. In 1971, when Sadat squashed a plot against him by allegedly pro-Soviet leaders and arrested virtually all Moscow's Egyptian agents, the Kremlin retaliated by bolstering Iraq and Syria.

Now again, there are hints that Russia is trying the same game. By encouraging a hard line among northern Arabs, blocking the advance toward peace with

Israel, Moscow hopes to knock out Sadat's policy—and his regime. Moreover, in these attempts, it seems to have found support in Qadhafi's currently anti-Sadat (if also anti-Soviet) Libyan regime.

### Subversion

In the realm of subversion there is accumulating evidence that last week's putsch by cadets in the Cairo military technical school was actually mounted by student officers from all services in several Egyptian academies; that it aimed at killing or kidnapping top officials in an effort to seize power. Egypt's government contends the attempt was incited by an improbable hodgepodge of Communists, Iraqi, Palestinians and Libyans.

Although such reports may well be distorted, there is an indication of efforts, coordinated by Soviet agents, to bring down Sadat because he endorses Henry Kissinger's ideas. Moscow is spreading anti-Sadat propaganda, denigrating the disengagement accord with Israel and seemingly working with any group willing to endorse these objectives.

For Moscow, it is a question of reversing the abrupt halt to Soviet penetration of the Mediterranean and oil-rich Arabia. Suddenly the Kremlin sees that Kissinger's policy has gained more influence in six months than Russia had attained in a decade.

For years, benefitting from U.S. hesitancy and fumbling and also from a general lack of unity of purpose in the West—first exposed in the 1956 Suez war and subsequently by France's new independent Arab policy—the Russians had slowly advanced toward their strategic goal. This sought to outflank the Western alliance and its energy underpinnings. However, Moscow hasn't played its hand well since the October Arab-Israeli war. For months there hasn't been a senior Soviet official stationed in Cairo. Yet when Russia fights back underground in this inherently conspiratorial area, it discovers itself on more familiar terrain.

### A Cockpit

The Middle East is historically a cockpit where foreign rivalries operate. The kind of multifaceted plot, Cairo now fences the Soviet Union is mounting doesn't present a new phenomenon.

Passions loosed by Israel's cre-

ation and successive Palestine wars have by no means vanished. Moreover, there are always simple reservoirs of local malcontents to whom an external adversary can look for aid.

Egypt wishes to end a situation forcing it to depend on Soviet military supplies for its survival but thereby giving Moscow a leverage on Egyptian policy. For its part the Kremlin having spent billions in this critically important land, has no intention of yielding the advantages of its investment without a contest. That contest is apparently now on.

### Two Americas

"Nixon From Alas" (Letters, April 16) concludes that, perhaps, there are two Americas—Mr. Nixon's conservatives, and The Washington Post's liberals. The letter is obviously correct. Some further observations on the subject follow.

1—There are also "two" Americas, England, Germany, France, etc., throughout the list of all countries in the world.

2—The primary difference between "conservatives" and "liberals" has nothing to do with national boundaries. The dictionary defines "liberal" as including toward opinions or policies favoring progress or reform, and "conservative" as inclining toward the preservation of the existing order of things; opposed to change.

3—The basic difference between the two camps, as reflected by political and social actions, is their concept of "man" and "human nature." Conservatives believe that nothing (programs, education, environment) can change the basic, age-old instincts of "man"—including his strong instincts of self-survival and tribalism. Therefore wars will continue to be fought, and the profit-motivated free enterprise economy (capitalism) will result in the greatest, most efficient quality production and happiness. Liberals believe that the basic instincts of man can be changed—so that man finally will give up self-interest and tribalism and voluntarily really desire the equality of man.

4—The experience of all of re-

## For Israeli Cabinet

## Outlook for Rabin: Battle With Factions

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM—Moments after Yitzhak Rabin was nominated by the Labor party to succeed Premier Golda Meir, one of the former general's close aides stood in the rear of the party hall shaking his head in sympathy. "Now his troubles really begin," the aide said as he joined in the jubilant applause for the premier-designate. "I don't envy him the next few weeks."

In the minds of many Israelis, indeed, the former chief of staff and ambassador to Washington has won a dubious honor. It is reminiscent of the old Broadway gag about the contest in which the first prize is a week in Philadelphia and the second prize is two weeks. Given Israel's current political turmoil, the nomination to be the man to overcome it is the political equivalent of second prize.

Mr. Rabin has been invited by his party to do in the next six weeks what Mrs. Meir struggled and ultimately failed to do in four months: construct a viable coalition out of the political havoc that has followed the shock of the initial setbacks in the October war.

### Factionalism

To do so he will have to unite the factions of his own splintered party and persuade some of the smaller parties to join Labor in the cabinet. The Labor party has a 54-seat plurality in the 120-seat parliament. Mr. Rabin's aim will be to enlarge that to at least a majority—61 seats—and preferably more.

It will not be easy since the divisions in the Labor party remain, and the smaller parties will lay down difficult and probably conflicting conditions for participation. If Mr. Rabin fails there will be no real alternative to a national election.

Although Mr. Rabin will face many of the same problems that confronted Mrs. Meir, he has several things going for him that she did not. In the opinion of a number of Israeli politicians, these assets give him at least a 50-50 chance of success.

He will benefit from a clearly discernible trend toward conciliation and compromise. Nearly all Israelis are exhausted as a result of the months of sustained political crisis and infighting. They are hungering for new leadership, a government that can govern and a period of relative stability.

Furthermore, Mr. Rabin's personality has changed the nature of every political persuasion seem to want. Unlike Mrs. Meir, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and others in the current leadership, he bears no taint from the October war. Nor is he identified, in fact or in the public's mind, with the factionalism that has pulled the Labor party apart and strained everyone's patience.

It is possible that with his nomination the party has begun the process of healing the factional wounds that go back to the days of the late President David Ben-Gurion. The vote by the 614-member Central Committee six weeks ago was a landmark in the process.

Observing this, Ehud Avriel, a veteran political figure and former ambassador, said: "A new political dynamism is sweeping this party. The younger people who have been kept down so long are asserting themselves, and the divisions that separated the old guard mean nothing to them."

It is also significant that the Central Committee largely ignored the personal allegations leveled against Mr. Rabin in the 48 hours before the vote. Ezer Weizman, his former deputy, had published a memorandum asserting that Mr. Rabin suffered a nervous collapse on the eve of the 1967 war.

Mr. Rabin, a heavy smoker, said he had had nicotine poisoning. Such a charge might well have destroyed a candidate in other circumstances whether justified or not. But the desire for a change in leadership apparently was so great among the committee members that they dismissed the matter and expressed their confidence in Mr. Rabin.

One extraordinary side effect of the last two weeks of political maneuvering has been the virtual eclipse of Defense Minister Dayan. He was absent during the Central Committee's two-day deliberation on Mrs. Meir's successor and, as far as one could tell, unmissed. After years as a pivotal figure in the Defense Ministry, his days in the Defense Ministry are clearly numbered. It is even possible that he will be left out of the next cabinet.

The October war robbed Mr. Dayan of much of his charisma and made him politically vulnerable. He has accumulated a lot of political enemies over the years as the party's "enfant terrible," and many of them seized the opportunity to set him back. Given Mr. Dayan's record of personal and political resilience, it would be wrong to read him out of the present or future political scene, but there can be no question that his stature has been much reduced.

Foreign Minister Abba Eban has lost ground as well. He made no secret of his opposition to Mr. Rabin, and it is hard to imagine him serving in a Rabin government.

Perhaps the major beneficiary of the maneuvering is Shimon Peres, the information minister in the caretaker government, who has a reputation for capability. After years in the shadow of Mr. Ben-Gurion and then of Mr. Dayan, he has emerged as his own man, prepared to set his own course.

His decision to stand for the premiership was wisely interpreted as a declaration of his independence from Mr. Ezer, and his credible performance—his vote Monday was Rabin, 28, Peres, 254—has greatly enhanced his prestige.

Immediately after the balloting the two candidates embraced and pledged to work together in assembling the government. They are expected to make an effective team, and the assumption is that Mr. Peres will have a key portfolio.

### Sapir's Role

Of the major figures in the present government the only one to emerge with his political power intact is Pinhas Sapir, the finance minister. Working diligently behind the scenes, he swung the vote for Mr. Rabin. His political expertise is expected to be crucial for Mr. Rabin in interparty negotiations, and regardless of whether he retains the finance portfolio, he is likely to continue as an influential figure.

The Labor party's selection of Mr. Rabin also contains an implicit message for Likud, the right-wing opposition bloc. Likud, Likud, though new last, has many leaders who have been around for 25 years.

With the prospect of an election, Likud will be under pressure to revamp its image and replace Menachem Begin, who led the opposition since 1948, with a younger, more appealing figure. One possible successor would be Ariel Sharon, the flamboyant general who led the Israeli assault on the west bank of the Suez Canal in October and has emerged as Likud's fastest-rising star.

If Mr. Rabin fails to form a government and an election is scheduled for the fall, the demands for change in Likud may prove as irresistible as those in the Labor party.

London.

S. J. WARREN

## Letters

corded history (plus today's headlines) proves the conservative belief. Most of the American press, however, shares the liberal belief. That's why it's anti-Nixon (who basically is a conservative).

T. CARL WEDEL  
Cagnes-sur-Mer, France.

**Affluence, Survival**

For any readers who missed [the first article] by Anthony Lewis, on "Affluence and Survival" (JHT, April 19), there are a few points not to be passed over lightly: "It would not be much of a future to defend a fortress of affluence in a hungry world" and "Americans must be made to understand why."

Mr. Lewis writes of suggested changes—of moving Americans from a habit of waste to one of conservation—"But all that has been forgotten in the pell-mell

rush for normalcy, meaning exploitation." Think about it.

Paris.

KATHERINE COOLE

**Reminder**

If my memory is correct, it was Gen. de Gaulle who held out in Washington after attending the funeral of John F. Kennedy in 1963. If my memory is correct, then I'd like to remind the French press and radio—French Press Chimes Nixon (JHT, April 10)—of this recent history. I was under the impression that Lyndon Johnson saw Gen. de Gaulle among the first with whom he consulted after the funeral of President Kennedy. We need perspective if we are going to live in peace.

London.

S. J. WARREN

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# Around Europe's Galleries

## Paris

Dauvillier, Galerie Vision Nouvelle, 6 Place des Etats-Unis, Paris 16, to June 15.

For some 50 years Dauvillier devoted much of his talent to drawings for satirical publications and produced about 4,000 lithographs on such subjects as the petits bourgeois of Paris, lawyers, doctors, artists, as well as on the stage and political events. One hundred and fifty of these works are on show here and remind one, if a reminder is necessary, that Dauvillier had extraordinary capacity and range. The eloquence of his line, its theatrical expressiveness, its vigorous sinuosity make each drawing astonishingly memorable. The human comedy is captured with a keen satirical understanding, and in particular the constant effort of the bourgeoisie to live up to their impossible idealistic standards of social grace and ethical elevation.

Joseph Czapski, Galerie Lambert, 14 Rue Saint Louis-en-l'Île, Paris 4, to May 4.

Joseph Czapski, at 78, is not only an artist but also a writer, and a witness to an extraordinary and crucial time since he lived with peculiar intensity the violent and tragic relationship between Russia and Poland. Actively involved in painting for the past 50 years, he continues to produce

with enthusiasm. His best work is characterized by an off-center type of composition in which the environment—treated in a raw-colored, somewhat fauvist manner—takes precedence over the human figure. The present show includes paintings and drawings from his notebooks.

Roland Cat, Galerie Alexandre Braumüller, 1 Rue de l'Abbaye, Paris 6, to May 18.

Roland Cat, at 30, appears to be fulfilling the promise of recent years. He fuses the possibilities of an excellent craft with those of a fantastic imagination marked with the peculiar stamp of science-fiction. His paintings (he uses ink applied with a brush) are miniature and he tends to represent space with the sort of detailed breadth and depth one finds in Aldorf.

Amadou Seck, La Tourne, 11 Rue Jacob, Paris 6, to May 25.

Amadou Seck is one of the Senegalese artists whose work is also currently being shown at the Grand Palais. The present exhibition is devoted to his ink drawings, which are unusually successful in making use of African material without turning it into touristic banalities and of Western influences without being derivative. Masks and figures of Africa give birth to these two-dimensional silhouettes built of

solid black surfaces and lace-fine meanders of lines—fierce, toothsome, dignified.

Philippe Sène, Galerie Antoinette, 7, Rue Jacob, Paris 6, to May 10.

Philippe Sène is another artist from Senegal. His work is being shown in the vaulted stone cellar of the gallery (which is usually devoted to "half" art). His subject is the world of the Fangs, snake-bodied spirits that are sometimes beneficent, sometimes malevolent. In traditional art, not represented although a stick or some other object may stand for them. Sène depicts them in gouache with sensitivity and humor and finely muted colors.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

## Rome

Sandro Tripodo, Centro per l'Informazione Visiva, 22 Via Ripetta, Rome, to May 10.

Compared to much that the art world offers today, Tripodo's show is among the most alive. Tin cans, glass from old Chianti bottles, burned wood, clothes hangers, rocks and baby carriages are put to good use. With good humor and energy, Tripodo makes a world of totems, gods and absurd machines. A stone wheel, bristling with nails on one side, crunches, when rolled, as ocean surf. Bricks hanging by strings from a bicycle wheel seem to be components of an aerial harp of a forgotten race. All the hollows of a clay man, stretched on the ground, sprout fresh, red tulips. Tripodo might be called a primitive, latter-day dadaist. But his work is more than that: a slapdash, happy-go-lucky spirit, sometimes too much abundance, pervades his universe of found things. Because his art seems so artless and useless, it is exactly the opposite.

Recent Oils and Pastels by Pasquale Verruso, Fante di Spade, 354 Via Ripetta, Rome, to May 2.

Verruso's descriptions of the ordinary—a truck parked near the sea, a towel thrown over a rack, a city park under light snow—are painted without haste in milky, bluish tints. His work belongs to a trend widespread in the United States, but rare in Italy where new realism most often takes an over-explicit political turn. Verruso is concerned about surfaces,

the material husks of a workaday world. Sometimes his stillness is poetic, more often, it is bland.

Robyn Denny/Pietro Consagra, Marlborough, 5 Via Gregoriana, Rome, to May 4.

On the upper floor at Marlborough are handsome abstractions by Denny, an Englishman. They are made of papers, twisted, pleated, hanging in streamers, or slit and fitted into each other—shiny pages on top of each other like fountains of a gypsy skirt. They are cheerful and clever enough, but their apparent easiness is betrayed by careful enshrinement in plexiglass boxes.

Also at Marlborough is a show by Consagra, who has gone back to his original field—sculpture—after having lately shown oils and graphics. Here, upright, free-shaped slabs of marble look curiously busy. The natural markings of the stone are counteracted by grooves and pits that never come to terms with the material. Oddly enough, this unresolved contest between patterns is less disturbing than an obvious

lack of hand-tooling. The surfaces leave the unpleasant impression that a huge machine had crawled over them. The one quiet, controlled piece is in bianco stucco, the least exotic of all marbles, used in Carrara for gravestones and kitchen tables.

Giuseppe Santomaso, Pictogramma, 45 Corso Rinascimento, Rome, to May 4.

This veteran Venetian abstractionist's development as a printmaker is shown here from his earliest etchings, when he was still under the influence of Morandi, to a refined freedom of his own. The recent statements—clearly parallels to his larger, dryer oils shown last year—are made of angular elements hovering in aetherial balance. They are more intimate and convincing than the oils.

Castellani, Tartaruga, 22 Via Ripetta, Rome, to May 4.

One of the oldest modern galleries has opened in a new location with a Castellani show. Eggshell-white canvas is pulled over

elaborate frameworks, studded with pegs; the canvas is nailed down in places in such a fashion that the nail dents alternate with peaks, formed by the pegs behind the material. At times the canvas is treated to make it transparent, permitting the outlines of the underpinnings to add another dimension. The aim is balance and purity. Castellani was once an architect. His well calibrated constructions are neither painting nor sculpture but fit either description.

Sergio Barga, Trifalco, 22 Via del Vantaggio, Rome, to May 9.

The work of this young Italian, who lives in Paris, brings to mind a host of master printmakers: the flamelle contrasts of Maserre and Fosada woodcuts, Ensor's imaginative etchings, the realism of Dix and the Neue Sachlichkeit. All have impressed Barga. When he observes what is immediately before him, as in his straightforward views of the demolition of Les Halles, he is at his most vivid and on the road to an expression of his own.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.



Dauvillier lithograph ("It's Safe to Release This One"), now on view in Paris.

## THE ART MARKET

### How an Expert Fills In The Gaps at a Print Sale

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, April 26 (IHT).—Marcel Lecomte is an expert of the old school, one of France's two leading authorities on prints, who, in a 40-year career, has seen all there is to see in his field yet retains a passionate interest in his specialty.

When you see him in action, you understand why there is no substitute for attending auctions in person. Take the sale on Monday at the Hôtel Drouot, conducted by auctioneer Guy Loudmer.

The catalogue was terse, as catalogues are for print sales—and print sales are becoming more frequent. But Lecomte more than made up for the laconic catalogue and threw in some advice as objects came up for sale.

For instance, Edouard Vuillard's "L'Atelier," a lithograph, was described in the catalogue as "Cl. Roger-Marx, No. 11, very rare lithograph, margins trimmed, framing marks visible, about 20 copies printed." The "Cl. Roger-Marx" referred to art critic Claude Roger-Marx who wrote a catalogue raisonné on Vuillard's graphics. Lecomte pointed out that the lithograph had been done at the beginning of Vuillard's career as a graphic artist. The margins had probably been cut by his publisher Ambroise Vollard. All three copies that Lecomte had handled in his career had had their margins cropped in the same way, with rounded corners. A true masterpiece of neo-impressionism, the print made 4,970 francs.

At another point, a group of 11 frontispieces by Felicien Rops divided into small lots, came up for sale. Lecomte identified from memory the books for which they had been made, commenting on the condition of every one.

The first three frontispieces by Rops, an extraordinary late 19th-century scribbler, were sold together for only 988 francs. A major dry point, again by Rops (who is beginning to be "discovered" by art critics), with an original three-color sketch on the margin, and with the artist's signature, rose to 2,320 francs. Five years ago, Lecomte said, it would have made about a fourth of that sum.

Lecomte's comments all through the sale were invaluable to beginners and helpful to experienced collectors, the sort of information art lovers can get only when they are on the spot. Moreover, the sale proved that there are still some very fine pieces by famous masters to be had.

Those who are more interested in art than in collector's standards, can make splendid acquisitions. A very fine aquatint by Camille Pissarro, "La Femme sur la Route," was sold for 1,380 francs to the expert himself—Lecomte acting on behalf of his friend Paul Prouté, France's other great graphics expert.

But the Pissarro had its "fautes"—from a collector's viewpoint. In the catalogue it was said to be signed. But Lecomte pointed out that this needed correction—the signature had been added by a previous owner. This is not unusual: Artists often forget to sign one or two prints in a run of 40 or 60. But commercially the lack of a signature diminishes the value drastically.

Had the Pissarro signature been genuine, Lecomte said, the price would have been three times as high.

The finest prints were often not by major painters. My personal favorite in the sale—and apparently that of Marcel Lecomte, who bought it for his own collection—was a superb etching by Thévan Rysselberghe, "Barques de Pêche," bearing the artist's stamp. Done in subtle shades of sepia, at 348 francs, it went for a song. It should be stressed that Lecomte, although himself interested in this print, drew attention to its fine quality, a sign of disinterestedness which is rare enough among collectors let alone among experts.

Lecomte was just as frank about other prints which he had been commissioned to buy by his friend Prouté. When he described T.A. Steinlen's "Miserere," a signed lithograph, 18th in a series of 30, he emphasized its admirable qualities. There was, however, not one bid against his own starting bid and he got it, again for Prouté, for 464 francs.

Such healthy straightforwardness, coupled with immense knowledge devoid of pomposity makes Lecomte's rare appearances at Hôtel Drouot worth one's while.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Oil Struck in Dutch North Sea

NY Nederlandse Aardolie (NAM) has struck oil in block 2-3 of the Dutch sector of the North Sea continental shelf, north of the island of Vlieland. The company is a joint Royal Dutch/Shell-Bonco venture. It is the second oil find in the Dutch part of the North Sea. Termed a "strike" in block 2-3 some years ago. NAM says the oil accumulation was proved during a production test, which flowed at a rate of 4,400 barrels a day from a reservoir of limited size. NAM says further drilling will be necessary to get a complete picture of the field.

### Group Gets North Sea Interest

Long Star Gas Co., of the United States, says a North Sea group has acquired a 25 percent interest in a lease covering about 1.3 million acres offshore the Netherlands, from Tenneco Gas, a unit of a Tenneco Inc. subsidiary, and NY Laura & Verelsting, a Dutch company. The company says its Long Star Netherlands Inc. unit has a 25 percent share in the consortium that acquired the interest in the lease. Terms were not disclosed. The company says the acreage is on 12 blocks in Dutch waters and three are in the Rotterdamsche gas area.

### Increasing Amounts Paid by Aliens

## U.K. Readies Tax Bill for Non-British

LONDON, April 26 (AP-DJ).—The British government today introduced its proposed finance bill, which would increase the tax on income of non-British residents. The bill would also increase the tax on income of non-British residents who are not domiciled in the United Kingdom. The bill would also increase the tax on income of non-British residents who are not domiciled in the United Kingdom. The bill would also increase the tax on income of non-British residents who are not domiciled in the United Kingdom.

## Sold Shares Dip in U.K. on Lisbon Coup

LONDON, April 26 (UPI).—Shares on the London Stock Exchange plunged in early trading today on the news of the overthrow of Portugal's right-wing regime. The dollar fell sharply against the pound.

Shares of South African gold mining companies dropped by up to 75 percent. Brokers asked the government to issue a possible withdrawal by Portugal from its African territories would weaken European rule in South Africa.

On the Zurich gold market, the price of the metal opened at between \$168 and \$170 an ounce, down from yesterday's closing price of \$171-\$172.

In London, gold was pegged at \$168.50 in the first of twice-daily fixings, down \$2.50 from yesterday's close of \$171.

On the London foreign exchange market, the dollar changed hands at \$2.4210 to the pound, down sharply from yesterday's closing price of \$2.4225.

Foreign currency dealers in London linked the dollar's drop to speculation that the U.S. foreign trade figures for March would be deeply in the red.

The dollar also slid around in Zurich, Brussels and Amsterdam, it gained in Tokyo and maintained its recovery against the West German mark.

8. African Stocks Plunge  
JOHANNESBURG, April 26 (AP-DJ).—The Johannesburg stock market continued its plunge today as dealers feared the outcome of the Portuguese situation had decided that it was no good to the market, particularly for gold and gold-related shares.

Volume was high, and throughout the day prices were marked down. Gold mines, platinum mines and local industrial shares fell sharply.

Market Closed  
The Paris stock exchange remained closed yesterday as a pay dispute continued.

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### Roogoven Sets Unchanged Dividend

Koninklijke Nederlandse Roogovens en Staal-fabriek NV has set an unchanged 1973 final dividend of 2.80 guilders, making a total of 4 guilders. A bonus will be paid from the share premium reserve at the rate of one new share per 10 held. The company has a 50 percent interest in Esel NV and 14.5 percent in Hoersch AG, the West German partner in Esel.

### Marubeni Unit Eyes U.S. Company

Marubeni Corp., of Japan, says its U.S. subsidiary, Marubeni America Corp., has agreed in principle to purchase a 30 percent interest in Isothermics Inc., of the United States, which has been developing energy-saving heating pipes. Marubeni officials say further details, such as the timing of the purchase, will be determined later.

### Bank Lifts Prime Rate

## To Record 11% in U.S.

WESTBURY, N.Y., April 26 (Reuters).—Franklin National Bank today raised its prime rate to 11 percent from 10 1/2 percent, effective immediately. Harold Glensien, chairman of the bank, said that money-market conditions more than justify the increase. "We might as well face reality and get to the top as soon as possible. Pussing-around only prolongs the agony of waiting for the decline," he said.

Franklin, the 20th in size among domestic banks, is the first major money center bank to move to 11 percent, surpassing the 10 3/4 percent rate set by Citizens & Southern Bank, of Atlanta, earlier this week.

Money market analysts were surprised by the speed with which the rate has moved over the past three weeks, with many not expecting the prime rate to hit 11 percent until some time next month.

However, they said that the discount rate increase to a record 8 percent earlier this week has put further pressure on open market money rates, with one New York bank reportedly writing 90 to 90-day certificates of deposit for 11 percent this morning.

One leading analyst, commenting on the prime rate situation, said: "Whatever historic perspective we once had now seems to have gone out of the window."

General Motors' Net Plunges During First Quarter of Year

DETROIT, April 26 (AP-DJ).—Net profit slumped to \$130 million at General Motors Corp. in the first quarter from \$177 million in the first quarter of last year, the company reported today.

Per-share earnings dropped to 41 cents from the previous \$3.84. GM said sales in the quarter totaled \$5.98 billion, down from \$6.82 billion a year earlier.

Chairman Richard Gersteneberg and president Edward Cole said the first quarter of 1974 saw the bottoming out of the sharp sales decline which accompanied the Midwest oil embargo, and improvement in sales levels as the quarter progressed. "They saw better sales prospects for the months ahead."

They said there was no such turnaround in the "unremitting increases in costs which, along with reduced sales, pushed down earnings for the quarter," adding that the "welcome strengthening of the market came too late to improve the first-quarter results."

As for the quarter, GM said sales in the quarter totaled \$5.98 billion, down from \$6.82 billion a year earlier.

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## U.S. Money Supply Up Sharply in Week

NEW YORK, April 26 (Reuters).—The money supply rose sharply in the statement week of April 17, indicating the reason for the discount rate increase to

the record high of 8 percent on Wednesday.

However, other figures released by the New York Federal Reserve Bank yesterday also showed that in the week of April 23, outstanding commercial and industrial loans at major New York City banks had the first significant drop in almost three months.

Analysts say that if this trend continues, the top of the current interest rate spiral may be in sight.

The money supply—currency in circulation plus demand deposits—rose to \$278.6 billion from \$276.1 billion.

Over the last quarter, the money supply has risen by 3.5 percent on an annual basis, against an estimated Federal Reserve target thought to be between 3 and 6 percent.

The wider monetary aggregate, money supply plus time deposits, other than large certificates of deposit, grew at an annual rate of over 9 percent, against a Fed target of between 6 and 9 percent, the Fed figures showed.

Outstanding commercial and industrial loans fell by \$247 million. A curb in the sharp rise in this credit has been the major objective of the Fed in its current round of tightening.

However, the analysts said that one week does not make a trend, and it could be that commercial loans, which have been running about level with last year's rate of increase so far in 1974, could swing upward again.

But, analysts said, if such loans show signs of significantly declining over the next few weeks, this will have the effect of reducing the banks' needs for extra funds, taking some pressure away from open market rates, and so, pressure from their own lending rates.

New York banks sharply reduced their borrowings of federal funds in the April 23 week, with net transactions dropping by some \$2 billion to \$2.22 billion on a daily average basis.

## Alcohol Seen Aid for Fuel

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP).—The federal government has a new and cheaper way of producing ethyl alcohol that could reduce the price of automobile fuel as much as 20 cents a gallon, Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., said today.

Sen. Proxmire said the U.S. Army laboratory at Natick, Mass., developed the process of producing ethanol from organic wastes.

In a letter to John Sawhill, acting director of the Federal Energy Office, he urged the FEO to examine the possible use of ethanol in gasoline used to power automobiles.

At the Natick lab, Leo Spano, manager of the pollution abatement program, said the process works by using fungus to convert cellulose, which is an organic fiber, into glucose, which is a sugar. The glucose is then fermented into alcohol.

"We have used newspapers, cardboard, trash, practically anything that contains cellulose," Mr. Spano said. Even animal dung works in the model plant, he said.

Gasoline that contains up to 30 percent alcohol will work in automobiles, he said.

## OPEC Eyes Profits Tax On Companies

VIENNA, April 26 (UPI).—Experts of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will meet Monday to discuss ways of taxing excess oil company profits, an OPEC spokesman said today.

"We want to find ways of taxing windfall profits," the spokesman said.

He said experts from OPEC's 12 member states—which produce 85 percent of world oil exports—would meet for two days at the organization's Vienna headquarters to draw up proposals for the next meeting of oil ministers in Quito, Ecuador, in June.

"Oil companies have made exorbitant profits like never before in the past few months," the spokesman said.

"Until 1973 oil companies' profits amounted to 50 or 60 cents on a barrel of crude oil. But in the last few months it rose to \$4 or \$4.50 per barrel," the spokesman said.



Cecil Myers

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Liton Industries has appointed Cecil Myers marketing director, Europe, of the electronic systems sales section of its Sweda International division. Mr. Myers, who has been director of marketing of Sweda-U.K., will be based in Britain.

Simon Alderfield, vice-president for finance of the World Bank, is to join Lazard Freres and Co. as a partner in July. Mr. Alderfield, who has spent 25 years with the World Bank, will be primarily responsible for Lazard Freres international financial activities.

## U.S. Warns World On Food Supplies

WASHINGTON, April 26 (WP).—U.S. Agriculture Secretary Earl Buttz put his foreign buyers of U.S. commodities on notice yesterday that the United States will no longer hold huge supplies of food ready for exporting unless other nations place their orders well in advance and do more stockpiling.

In his first public address since returning from a three-week Far East tour on Wednesday, Mr. Buttz said that Asia represents a vast market for American farmers and provides an opportunity to keep U.S. agriculture running at full capacity.

But if large Asian buyers, including Japan, want to guarantee themselves a stable supply from the United States, "they need to plan ahead—to let us know in advance what their needs will be, and to purchase farther ahead and store more of their own needs," Mr. Buttz said.

## U.S. Trade Deficit Is 1st in Nine Months

WASHINGTON, April 26 (Reuters).—The United States recorded its first trade deficit in nine months in March as the value of imports exceeded that of exports by \$171.3 million, the Commerce Department reported today.

The March deficit followed a surplus of \$211.1 million in February and \$643.8 million in January, and brought the surplus for the first quarter to \$635.5 million.

The deficit was primarily attributed to continuing increases in the price of oil. In March the value of oil imported declined to 161.1 million barrels from 164.2 million barrels in February, while the price rose to \$17.66 a barrel.

The average price of a barrel of oil in March rose to \$10.95 from \$9.32 the previous month.

On a balance-of-payments basis, the merchandise trade surplus in the first quarter was a seasonally-adjusted \$200 million compared with \$1.4 million in the fourth quarter of 1973.

The department noted that the weighted average of prices for crude oil and products entering U.S. ports in the first quarter was up 110 percent from the fourth quarter. The value of petroleum imports rose about 67 percent, or \$1.9 billion, while volume declined about 20 percent.

The \$171.3-million deficit in March was the first since the \$39.6-million deficit recorded last June. It reflected record exports of \$767.4 million and record imports of \$784.5 million.

If insurance and freight are added to the import figure, the dollar value of imports climbs to \$837.7 billion. On this basis the merchandise trade balance in March shows a deficit of \$702.7 million compared with a deficit of \$297.7 million in February and a deficit for the first three months is \$234.3 million.

In another report, the department said the composite index of leading indicators rose 1.7 percent in March following a down-

ward-revised gain of 0.3 percent in February.

The gain brought the index of leading indicators (1967 equals 100) to 172.2.

Five of the eight indicators available for March showed positive movements and three were negative.

Contributing most to the rise was a gain in the price-labor cost ratio index to 115.1 from 112.5.

## Stocks Gain Despite Loan Rate Boost

NEW YORK, April 26 (Reuters).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed firm after recovering from Franklin National Bank's announcement of a record 11 percent prime rate.

The market had rallied earlier from "an oversold position," analysts said. Before today's session it had sustained five consecutive losses, three of them substantial.

After Franklin National's announcement, prices turned mixed but quickly recovered to close with a moderate gain.

Analysts noted that although some banks have gone to a 10 3/4 percent prime rate, none have yet followed Franklin's lead to 11 percent and most major banks remain at 10 1/2 percent.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 5.95 to 334.64 at the close.

Volume was only 13.25 million shares, down from 15.87 million yesterday.

Most blue chips and glamour stocks gained ground. IBM advanced 2 7/8 to 235 1/2, Halliburton 4 3/8 to 142 3/8, Eastman Kodak 1 to 105, Burroughs 4 3/8 to 195 7/8 and Solih 1 3/4 to 54 1/4.

Lamson & Sessions picked up 1 1/4 to 18 7/8. The company declared a 10 percent stock dividend and said first-half and full year figures should both be substantially higher than those for the corresponding year-ago periods.

International Flavors & Fragrances rose 1 3/8 to 34, Hewlett Packard 1 1/2 to 80 3/4, Digital Equipment 3 5/8 to 107 3/8, Procter & Gamble 2 1/8 to 91 3/8 and Continental Corp. 1 3/8 to 34 1/8. American Stock Exchange prices closed mixed in very light trading. The Amex index gained 0.52 to 89.26.



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## New York Stock Exchange Trading

	Price Yen	
Azuchi Glass	290	Mitsui El. W.
Canon	220	Mitsubishi Mfg. Ind.
Chit. Nis. Print.	320	Mitsubishi Corp.
Fuji Bank	467	National Corp.
Fuji Photo	445	Nipponkoku
Hiroshi	161	Nippon Shit.
Honda Motor	710	Onoda
C. Ind.	518	Shikoku
Japan Air L.	1,900	Sony Corp.
Kanzai El. P.	370	Sumitomo Bk.
Kasa Seng.	335	Taiwan Marine
Kishida Brewery	335	Teikoku Chem.
Komatsu	258	Teijin
Kubota	357	Tokyo M. Co.
Mitsui E. Ind.	431	Toray
*Ex-dividend.		Toyoko Motor

**Friday's**

[illegible]

Balt GasEl	Heileman	SanFali
BanCal Tr	Neiler Int	Scottel
Borg 175nf	Heim Paym	ShdCrk

[illegible]

Diebold in Oivers M:ga Duke 2.70pf	Nueast Oil NoilGas pf Okla NGas-	Waker WellFar Wn Bar
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otherwise noted, rates of dividends based on the last 12 months' earnings are annual distributions declared on the first or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra or payments not designated as regular are in the following footnotes.

**a—**Extra or extras. **b—**Annual rate plus stock. **c—**Liquidating dividend. **d—**Declared or paid in 12 months. **e—**Declared or paid after stock split or split up. **f—**Declared or paid this year. **g—**Relative issue with dividends in arrears. **h—**May 1954 year. **i—**Year, dividend omitted. **j—**Estimated rate taken at last dividend meeting. **k—**Declared in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. **l—**Estimated 12 month dividend rate. **m—**Estimated ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

**1—**Year. **2—**Year. **3—**Year. **4—**Year. **5—**Year. **6—**Year. **7—**Year. **8—**Year. **9—**Year. **10—**Year. **11—**Year. **12—**Year. **13—**Year. **14—**Year. **15—**Year. **16—**Year. **17—**Year. **18—**Year. **19—**Year. **20—**Year. **21—**Year. **22—**Year. **23—**Year. **24—**Year. **25—**Year. **26—**Year. **27—**Year. **28—**Year. **29—**Year. **30—**Year. **31—**Year. **32—**Year. **33—**Year. **34—**Year. **35—**Year. **36—**Year. **37—**Year. **38—**Year. **39—**Year. **40—**Year. **41—**Year. **42—**Year. **43—**Year. **44—**Year. **45—**Year. **46—**Year. **47—**Year. **48—**Year. **49—**Year. **50—**Year. **51—**Year. **52—**Year. **53—**Year. **54—**Year. **55—**Year. **56—**Year. **57—**Year. **58—**Year. **59—**Year. **60—**Year. **61—**Year. **62—**Year. **63—**Year. **64—**Year. **65—**Year. **66—**Year. **67—**Year. **68—**Year. **69—**Year. **70—**Year. **71—**Year. **72—**Year. **73—**Year. **74—**Year. **75—**Year. **76—**Year. **77—**Year. **78—**Year. **79—**Year. **80—**Year. **81—**Year. **82—**Year. **83—**Year. **84—**Year. **85—**Year. **86—**Year. **87—**Year. **88—**Year. **89—**Year. **90—**Year. **91—**Year. **92—**Year. **93—**Year. **94—**Year. **95—**Year. **96—**Year. **97—**Year. **98—**Year. **99—**Year. **100—**Year. **101—**Year. **102—**Year. **103—**Year. **104—**Year. **105—**Year. **106—**Year. **107—**Year. **108—**Year. **109—**Year. **110—**Year. **111—**Year. **112—**Year. **113—**Year. **114—**Year. **115—**Year. **116—**Year. **117—**Year. **118—**Year. **119—**Year. **120—**Year. **121—**Year. **122—**Year. **123—**Year. **124—**Year. **125—**Year. **126—**Year. **127—**Year. **128—**Year. **129—**Year. **130—**Year. **131—**Year. **132—**Year. **133—**Year. **134—**Year. **135—**Year. **136—**Year. **137—**Year. **138—**Year. **139—**Year. **140—**Year. **141—**Year. **142—**Year. **143—**Year. **144—**Year. **145—**Year. **146—**Year. **147—**Year. **148—**Year. **149—**Year. **150—**Year. **151—**Year. **152—**Year. **153—**Year. **154—**Year. **155—**Year. **156—**Year. **157—**Year. **158—**Year. **159—**Year. **160—**Year. **161—**Year. **162—**Year. **163—**Year. **164—**Year. **165—**Year. **166—**Year. **167—**Year. **168—**Year. **169—**Year. **170—**Year. **171—**Year. **172—**Year. **173—**Year. **174—**Year. **175—**Year. **176—**Year. **177—**Year. **178—**Year. **179—**Year. **180—**Year. **181—**Year. **182—**Year. **183—**Year. **184—**Year. **185—**Year. **186—**Year. **187—**Year. **188—**Year. **189—**Year. **190—**Year. **191—**Year. **192—**Year. **193—**Year. **194—**Year. **195—**Year. **196—**Year. **197—**Year. **198—**Year. **199—**Year. **200—**Year. **201—**Year. **202—**Year. **203—**Year. **204—**Year. **205—**Year. **206—**Year. **207—**Year. **208—**Year. **209—**Year. **210—**Year. **211—**Year. **212—**Year. **213—**Year. **214—**Year. **215—**Year. **216—**Year. **217—**Year. **218—**Year. **219—**Year. **220—**Year. **221—**Year. **222—**Year. **223—**Year. **224—**Year. **225—**Year. **226—**Year. **227—**Year. **228—**Year. **229—**Year. **230—**Year. **231—**Year. **232—**Year. **233—**Year. **234—**Year. **235—**Year. **236—**Year. **237—**Year. **238—**Year. **239—**Year. **240—**Year. **241—**Year. **242—**Year. **243—**Year. **244—**Year. **245—**Year. **246—**Year. **247—**Year. **248—**Year. **249—**Year. **250—**Year. **251—**Year. **252—**Year. **253—**Year. **254—**Year. **255—**Year. **256—**Year. **257—**Year. **258—**Year. **259—**Year. **260—**Year. **261—**Year. **262—**Year. **263—**Year. **264—**Year. **265—**Year. **266—**Year. **267—**Year. **268—**Year. **269—**Year. **270—**Year. **271—**Year. **272—**Year. **273—**Year. **274—**Year. **275—**Year. **276—**Year. **277—**Year. **278—**Year. **279—**Year. **280—**Year. **281—**Year. **282—**Year. **283—**Year. **284—**Year. **285—**Year. **286—**Year. **287—**Year. **288—**Year. **289—**Year. **290—**Year. **291—**Year. **292—**Year. **293—**Year. **294—**Year. **295—**Year. **296—**Year. **297—**Year. **298—**Year. **299—**Year. **300—**Year. **301—**Year. **302—**Year. **303—**Year. **304—**Year. **305—**Year. **306—**Year. **307—**Year. **308—**Year. **309—**Year. **310—**Year. **311—**Year. **312—**Year. **313—**Year. **314—**Year. **315—**Year. **316—**Year. **317—**Year. **318—**Year. **319—**Year. **320—**Year. **321—**Year. **322—**Year. **323—**Year. **324—**Year. **325—**Year. **326—**Year. **327—**Year. **328—</**

None Missing	
Revenue (millions)	487.7
Profits (millions)	12.5

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10	DresdeBk....	175.50	Bastogi.....	1.232	Per Share .....	0.20
11	Gels Aktien...	84	Erba.....	6.900		
12	Hoesch.....	58	Ercole Maref	978		

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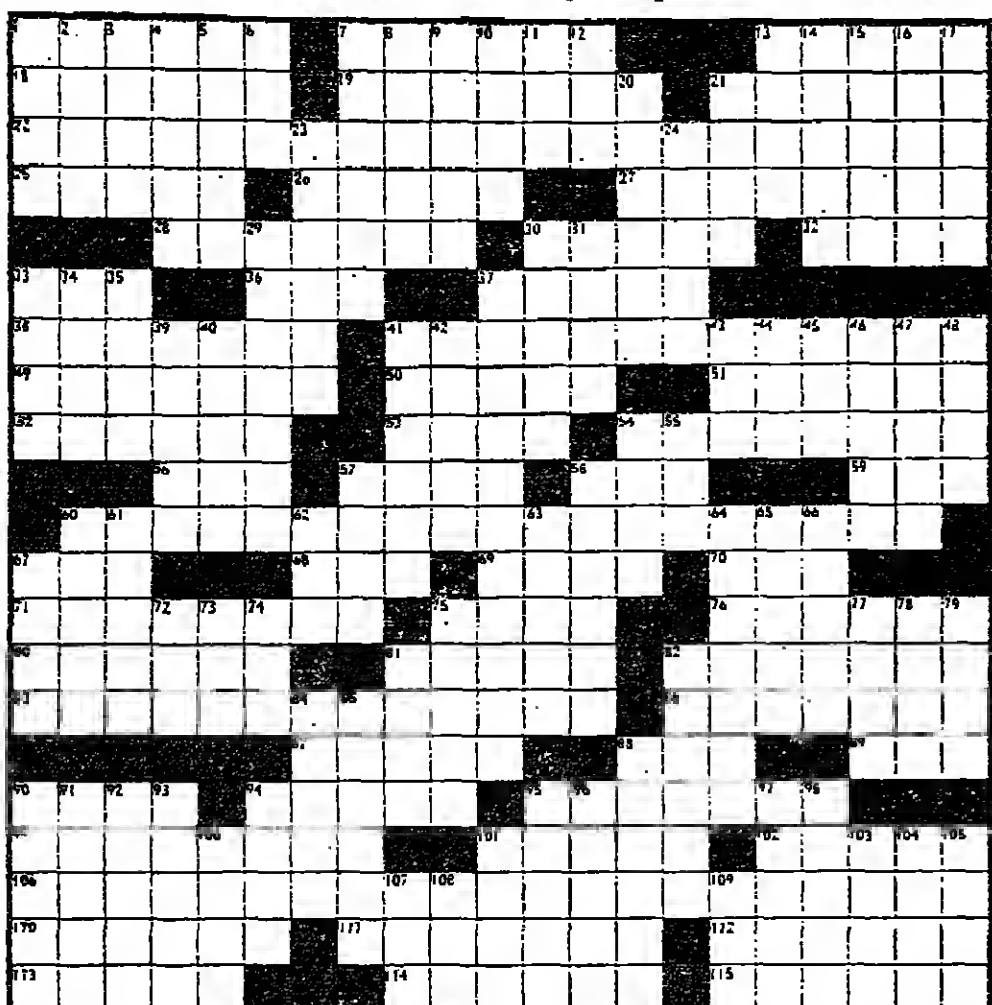




## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by  
WILL WENG

PAGING POLLYANNA—By Joseph LaFauri



## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

1 Across	1 Down	11 Across	11 Down
2 Across	2 Down	12 Across	12 Down
3 Across	3 Down	13 Across	13 Down
4 Across	4 Down	14 Across	14 Down
5 Across	5 Down	15 Across	15 Down
6 Across	6 Down	16 Across	16 Down
7 Across	7 Down	17 Across	17 Down
8 Across	8 Down	18 Across	18 Down
9 Across	9 Down	19 Across	19 Down
10 Across	10 Down	20 Across	20 Down
21 Across	21 Down	22 Across	22 Down
23 Across	23 Down	24 Across	24 Down
25 Across	25 Down	26 Across	26 Down
27 Across	27 Down	28 Across	28 Down
29 Across	29 Down	30 Across	30 Down

## BOOKS

## SCARS ON THE SOUL

By Françoise Sagan. Translated from the French by Joanna Kilmarin. McGraw-Hill, 141 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

DEPT, spare understated, subtle, disciplined, classic—these are the words critics have used to praise the novels of Françoise Sagan. She possessed an uncommon degree of grace, the typically French flair for nuance. She could sketch in a character in a gesture, immortalize him or her in a line or two of dialogue. Her sentences were as well shaped as a Chanel suit. She dealt in essences, light and sensuous as a perfume. National pride preened itself on her, anxious to compare her to Colette, as if these two particular writers embodied something that was peculiarly and exclusively French. Now, in "Scars on the Soul," Miss Sagan has exposed the woman behind the novels and very nearly destroyed her own myth. The book is a very funny novel, padded out by alternating chapters of "Self-Portrait" in which she talks about the writing of this work, about her position as an enfant terrible in French culture, about life, love, death, war, women's liberation, nature, the decline of la gloire, and whatever else she can find in her Vuitton bag.

The nonfiction part of the book paradoxically divides all those qualities for which Miss Sagan was esteemed. Her "cool," her chic, her sophistication, her cynicism, worn like the Legion of Honor, are replaced by a pompous and page after page of puerile philosophizing. Here, for example, is Miss Sagan on her countrymen: "Just look at you, selfish little Frenchmen, well fed, ill-mannered, showing off wherever you are—even to your partner in the act of love. Conformism and snobbery lurk under the bedclothes with the same arrogant complacency as in drawing rooms." Moving on to God, she says: "Why did he have to make him self necessary solely by war of compensation?" She believed in him, she tells us, until she saw a film about Dachau. Now, she would "face a riotous squad rather than say or do certain things."

She feels nothing but "revulsion, boredom and distaste" for the "mediocrity" of life in Paris. "What would French writers do without boredom and mediocrity to inveigh against?" Nothing for it but to escape to deserted Deneville "the voluptuousness of deserted places! and to press her bare foot recklessly on the accelerator of her Ferrari. Fortunately, she is not married, for the truth is that the married couple, or the individual, or the mass of people are completely denuded by a way of life that is designed to deaden them... and it follows from this of course, that the inequality of the sexes is blamed for the sexual exhaustion of a married couple."

In defense of the intoxication of sports cars, Miss Sagan seriously warns the world at large that "only one in a hundred thousand recovers from drug addiction, and at what a price, after what damage." Even the peasants in the provinces, she informs us, have traded their usages for tranquilizers. Things have come to such a pass "in this vast, mindless cacophony that daily life has become ineluctable, uncontrollable, and truly unacceptable to any civilized person."

Warning to her epoca-lyptic, she adds: "There are even times when I long for, yes, long for the advent of that starry airplane, the sudden roar of the

engine, a little too loud, the stunned faces raised toward the sound, and the black package, hardly visible, that will drop from it."

Miss Sagan has not even troubled to describe her catastrophe correctly—"the sudden roar" and "the black package"—and she of all people should know that the word "infectious" can only be used ironically. But then she seems to have developed a prose style appropriate to her new attitudes. In her story of Sebastian and Eleanor—a brother and sister resurrected from one of her plays—we find a disconcerting number of declamations like this one: "For, just as the impressions of childhood or adolescence are registered and engraved on the memory far more deeply than those of middle age, so there are certain influences, certain attractions, mental or physical, which, if experienced at the tender, that's to say the awkward age, continue to exert their power 30 years later."

This is a syntactical fuss about nothing, a sentence that piles qualification and strews commas all over the place, merely for the sake of a platitude. Eleanor and Sebastian, her principal characters, are swedes, tall blond and flawless, with "immensely long legs." Though they live by spending on friends and strangers, even to the extent of prostituting themselves, we are given to understand that they transcend ordinary judgments "since culture, elegance, and above all indiscreetness have been 'heirs from the cradle.'" They are so disinterested, in fact, that they transcend personality too, successfully refraining from betraying any human frailties whatsoever. Perhaps "Scars on the Soul" could have been a better book if Miss Sagan had been less confiding about herself and more about her characters.

Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

**Best Sellers**

The New York Times

Analysis of data based on reports collected from more than 250 bookstores in the New York City area. The figures in the right-hand column represent the percentage of total sales.

This Week

Next Week

1. The Godfather Part II, P. Marlowe, \$12.95, 23%

2. The Godfather, P. Marlowe, \$12.95, 22%

3. The Godfather Part III, P. Marlowe, \$12.95, 21%

4. The Godfather Part IV, P. Marlowe, \$12.95, 20%

5. The Godfather Part V, P. Marlowe, \$12.95, 19%

6. The Godfather Part VI, P. Marlowe, \$12.95, 18%

7. The Godfather Part VII, P. Marlowe, \$12.95, 17%

8. The Godfather Part VIII, P. Marlowe, \$12.95, 16%

9. The Godfather Part IX, P. Marlowe, \$12.95, 15%

10. The Godfather Part X, P. Marlowe, \$12.95, 14%

11. The Godfather Part XI, P. Marlowe, \$12.95, 13%

12. The Godfather Part XII, P. Marlowe, \$12.95, 12%

13. The Godfather Part XIII, P. Marlowe, \$12.95, 11%

14. The Godfather Part XIV, P. Marlowe, \$12.95, 10%

15. The Godfather Part XV, P. Marlowe, \$12.95, 9%

16. The Godfather Part XVI, P. Marlowe, \$12.95, 8%

17. The Godfather Part XVII, P. Marlowe, \$12.95, 7%

18. The Godfather Part XVIII, P. Marlowe, \$12.95, 6%

19. The Godfather Part XIX, P. Marlowe, \$12.95, 5%

20. The Godfather Part XX, P. Marlowe, \$12.95, 4%

21. The Godfather Part XXI, P. Marlowe, \$12.95, 3%

22. The Godfather Part XXII, P. Marlowe, \$12.95, 2%

23. The Godfather Part XXIII, P. Marlowe, \$12.95, 1%

24. The Godfather Part XXIV, P. Marlowe, \$12.95, 0%

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# Pro Football Makes Changes to Boost Offensive Game

## Defensive Tactics Restricted, Field Goals Are Discouraged

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, April 26 (UPI)—The new rules changes were made yesterday in an effort to encourage the National Football League game.

The new rules discourage field goals by returning the ball to the line of scrimmage if it is beyond the 20-yard line.

Forward passing will be encouraged by restricting the defensive backfield. Sudden-death overtime periods will be played in an effort to reduce the number of ties in regular season games as well as playoffs.

The goal posts were moved in 1933 from the end line of the end zone to the goal line to encourage field-goal kicking. That same year, the league permitted passes to be thrown anywhere behind the line of scrimmage to spur the aerial game.

### WFL Threat

Commissioner Pete Rozelle denied that the changes were being made because of the incursions threatened by the new World Football League, but said that the new league might have hastened them.

Speaking of the committee of owners that voted the changes, Rozelle said, "I think they're reacting to the super bowl's alienating to the rather dull character of most of the NFL championship games played before huge television audiences."

Rozelle thought that significant alterations had been ordered before the World Football League was founded. The WFL's rules incorporated a 35-yard line kick-off, which the NFL will have, and sudden death to eliminate ties.

The initial consensus was that the changes would require more intelligent thinking by coaches, more risk taking on third and fourth downs, which most coaches dislike, and new versatility to the kicking game. The punter, for example, will become more important, the field-goal kicker less.

The rules changes were presented to the owners of the 26 teams.

### British Boycott Asked

TUNIS, April 26 (Reuters)—Proposals to boycott all sports links with Britain will be considered by the Supreme Council for African Sport during its annual executive meeting here. Secretary-General Jean-Claude Wadkins said here today. The boycott could be a protest against the forthcoming British Lions rugby tour of South Africa.

### Allin's 66 Leads First Round In Tournament of Champions

By Leonard Koppett

CARLSBAD, Calif., April 26 (UPI)—Some of golf's most glamorous and currently successful names led off yesterday in the 22nd annual Tournament of Champions. And one of the least glamorous and most self-effacing members of the pro tour came in with the best first-round score: Brian (Bud) Allin, with a 66.

Jack Nicklaus, four-time winner of this prestigious "tournament," and betting favorite, shot a par 72 at the La Costa Country Club. Hubert Green took a 73. Lee Trevino, Johnny Miller and Billy Casper 75. Lee Elder a 72 and Tom Weiskopf a 71. Lanny Wadkins, a 24-year-old hotshot whose career is off to a flying start, fired a 67 and seemed to be the likely leader until Allin came in.

Only 26 golfers qualified for

## How the New Rules Shape Up

The package of nine NFL revisions, generally, is as follows:

1. One sudden death period of 15 minutes duration will be played at the end of any tie game to help break ties. The first team to score in the extra period wins. If there is no score, the tie stands. In 1973 regular season games over the past five years, the number of ties has averaged six per year.

2. Kickoffs are to take place from the kicking team's 35-yard line, rather than the 40, which puts an added burden on the kicker trying to reach or go beyond the opponent's end zone. The purpose is to bring out more running returns of kickoffs rather than the no return and the static touchback that puts the ball on the receiving team's 20-yard line.

3. Goal posts will be moved to the back of the end zone, adding 10 yards to field-goal attempts and the point-after-touchdown kick. The latter becomes a 19-yard attempt rather than one from only 9 yards out.

4. If a field goal attempt is in no good, the ball goes back to the line of scrimmage, or the 20-yard line, whichever is farther from the goal line. Heretofore, the ball returned to the 20 after all failures. Random field-goal attempts from 40 yards out and beyond on fourth down will be far fewer, while the out-of-bounds punt inside the opponent's 10-yard line (the coffin-corner kick) will increase.

5. Members of the kicking team without run downfield until the ball is kicked. This hindering action at the line of scrimmage will make kick returns more popular and the no-return fair catch less so.

6. To enhance a wide receiver's ability to get free to catch a pass, he cannot be cut down by a block below the knees—the so-called "roll block" or cut.

7. Once the receiver is downfield by more than three yards from the line of scrimmage, he can be hit only once by any defending player. This change, in effect, rules out the bump and run technique whereby the defending back continually hit the receiver, run with him and then hit him again to knock him out of the pass pattern.

8. The wide receiver, however, can no longer return to the line of scrimmage and block a defender below the waist. This eliminates the "Leachback."

9. The penalty for holding by an offensive blocker was reduced from 15 yards to 10. The purpose is to give the offensive team a little better chance to move the ball after the penalty has been assessed.

### Canada Bill to Outlaw U.S. Football Advances

OTTAWA, April 26 (AP)—The government's bill to outlaw U.S. football leagues in Canada won approval in principle by the House of Commons.

The bill now goes before a Commons committee, where witnesses may be called. Designed primarily to prevent the Toronto Northern of the new World Football League from operating, the bill divided the Commons along party lines, with Liberals supporting it and Conservatives opposed. The vote was 118 to 90.

### Aaron's Specialty (No. 718) Provides Atlanta With Victory

ATLANTA, April 26 (UPI)—Hank Aaron's 718th career home run, a two-run blast in the seventh inning, gave the Atlanta Braves a 3-0 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates last night.

Darrell Evans opened the Braves' seventh by drawing a walk off left-hander Jerry Reuss.

### Friday Brewers Defeat Minnesota, 4-3

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., April 26 (UPI)—Jim Colborn scattered five hits over the first seven innings and Darrell Porter drove in two runs with a triple today as the Milwaukee Brewers defeated the Minnesota Twins, 4-3.

Colborn, who entered the game with a 10.26 ERA, didn't allow a runner beyond second base as he held the Twins scoreless for the first seven innings before tiring and leaving the game. He evened his record at 1-1.

Down 4-0 in the eighth, the Twins scored three runs off reliever Bud Rodriguez, who didn't get a man out. Tom Murphy then relieved Rodriguez and pitched two scoreless innings for his second save.

### British Boycott Asked

TUNIS, April 26 (Reuters)—Proposals to boycott all sports links with Britain will be considered by the Supreme Council for African Sport during its annual executive meeting here. Secretary-General Jean-Claude Wadkins said here today. The boycott could be a protest against the forthcoming British Lions rugby tour of South Africa.

## Mixed Reactions to Revisions From Coaches and Kickers

NEW YORK, April 26 (UPI)—"If they'd made another day," coach George Allen of the Washington Redskins said, "they probably would have brought back the flying wedge."

Reaction to the new rules changes announced yesterday by the National Football League ranged from Allen's caustic comments to praise to "no what" response, the Associated Press reported.

Coaches Chuck Knox of the Los Angeles Rams and Dan Coryell of the St. Louis Cardinals were among those who applauded the new rules.

"I think the changes are all for the good," Knox said. "I would guess it would cut down long-range field-goal attempts to some extent. I think they will encourage teams to go for first downs more on fourth-and-one situations."

Coryell said he was happy about the changes which would give the pass receiver more protection against downfield hits.

"The receiver is intent on running a pattern and all of a sudden a defensive back dumps him," Coryell said. "It's quite dangerous and unnecessary, for that matter, to knock the man down."

The added burden on field-goal kickers did not set well with the men who make their livelihood booting the ball through the uprights.

"I like the game as it is," said Gary Vesperman, the ace place-kicker of the champion Miami Dolphins. "These changes are going to make the game even more conservative than it is now. They wanted to add scoring—this is going to make for less scoring."

Jar Stenerud, the Kansas City Chiefs' place-kicking specialist, said the rule makers had turned the game into a punting contest. "Now, instead of a field-goal try, a team will punt into the end zone or try for the corner," Stenerud said. "The kickers are getting caught up in something we had nothing to do with. The problem is that the defenses are too strong."

The reaction of the Philadelphia Eagles' head coach, Mike McCormack, was: "I think it was something that was coming," he said, "but I don't think it was that big a change. How many times were there last year—six or eight?"

He said, however, that he felt that kicking off from the 35 and moving the goal post back 10 yards both were good changes.

### Thursday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE  
Montreal 10, St. Louis 0  
San Francisco 10, Oakland 0  
Los Angeles 10, Pittsburgh 0  
New York 10, Philadelphia 0  
Cincinnati 10, Houston 0  
San Diego 10, Kansas City 0  
Dallas 10, Atlanta 0  
Chicago 10, Detroit 0  
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